هوكتا: صنع الأصل

EATHER — PARIS: Saturday, cloudy with showers. 55 (50-59); Sunday, cloudy. Temp. LONDON: Saturday with rain. Temp. 7-12 (45-55). CHANNEL: Rough. Saturday, cloudy. Temp. 12-18 (55-64). FRANKFURT: rain. Temp. 8-12 (46-55). NEW YORK: Saturday, mp. 8-19 (46-66).

DDITIONAL WEATHER DATA — PAGE 14

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Algeria	4.00 Din.	Iran	125 Rials	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	13 S.	Israel	15 7.50	Norway	4.00 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.550 Din.	Italy	700 Lire	Oman	0.600 Rials
Belgium	26 B.Fr.	Jordan	325 Fils	Portugal	40 Esc.
Canada	C$ 1.10	Kenya	Shs. 13.00	Qatar	5.50 Rials
Cyprus	400 Mils	Kuwait	400 Fils	Saudi Arabia	5.00 Rials
Denmark	5.00 D.Kr.	Lebanon	£3.25	Spain	60 Ptas.
Egypt	75 P.	Libya	L.Din. 0.25	Sweden	4.00 S.Kr.
Eire	30 P.	Luxembourg	26 L.Fr.	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	4.00 F.M.	Madeira	32.5 Esc.	Tunisia	0.275 Din.
France	3.50 F.	Malta	22 Cents	Turkey	T.£ 65.00
Germany	1.80 D.M.	Morocco	3.50 Dh.	U.A.E.	6.00 Dirh.
Great Britain	25 P.	Netherlands	1.90 Flor.	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$0.50
Greece	35 Drs.			Yugoslavia	33 D.

. 30,373 **R PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, OCTOBER 11-12, 1980 Established 1887

Qadhafi Backs Iran in War With Iraq; Libyan Airlift Over Russia Reported

From Agency Dispatches

BAGHDAD — Col. Moamer Qadhafi, the leader of Libya who already is backing an airlift of arms to Tehran, announced his support Friday for the government of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini amid air attacks by Iran and Iraq on each other's oil fields.

Diplomats were viewing the war Friday, the 19th day of fighting, as a military and political stalemate, with neither the superpowers nor the Third World countries able to get the combatants to talk peace.

In Tel Aviv, an Israeli radio monitor reported Friday that Iranian planes were bringing large quantities of arms and ammunition from Libya on a flight path over the Soviet Union.

Michael Gurdus, a respected monitor who last April reported previously unannounced details of the abortive U.S. rescue mission in Iran, said that messages he intercepted indicated that the flights began on Wednesday.

He said that the planes, including U.S.-made Boeing 747 jumbo jets, were following a flight path from Tripoli, Libya, through Greece and Bulgaria, over the Black Sea and into Soviet airspace before landing in Iran.

"They must be receiving special Soviet permission to be doing this," he said.

First Evidence

Mr. Gurdus said that Syria had been involved in resupplying Iran since the early stages of the war, but that the flights from Tripoli provided the first evidence that Libya also was providing war material to the Tehran government. He estimated that about 10 planes had flown the route each day.

Communiques from Baghdad charged that Iranian aircraft killed 13 persons and injured 11 in raids on three towns in northern Iraq. Iran said it hit oil installations.

In the texts of cables released by the Libyan news agency, Col. Qadhafi publicly declared his support for Iran and urged other Gulf countries to follow his lead.

"The Islamic duty dictates that we ally ourselves with the Moslems in Iran in this crusade instead of fighting them on behalf of America," Col. Qadhafi said in cables to King Khaled of Saudi Arabia and other rulers.

Col. Qadhafi also indirectly threatened Saudi Arabia with reprisals if it failed to return the four radar planes it received last week from the United States. He said the presence of the planes in the Arabian Peninsula represented an "expansion of the U.S. military presence ... aimed at colonizing the Arab world."

Iraq Criticizes U.S.

President Carter, campaigning in Florida, said he was using all of his influence to discourage other countries from becoming involved in the conflict. "But Libya is a radical terrorist regime," he said. "They are unpredictable. This is a blight on the entire universe of civilized nations."

The United States, attempting to remain neutral in the conflict, has drawn criticism from Iraqi officials for trying to restrain Jordan from entering the war. Iraq, however, has not taken up Jordan on its offer of military aid. Both Iraq and Jordan are Arab nations; Iran is non-Arab Persian.

The Iraqi defense minister, Gen. Adnan Khairallah, also has complained about the stationing of U.S. radar planes in Saudi Arabia, and he has accused the United States of supplying the Iranians

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



United Press International

gees take a mattress and a few other personal belongings as they flee Um Alrusas, Iraq, ised Iranian shelling of the town from Khorramshahr has forced most residents to leave.

uakes Devastate Algerian City; housands of Deaths Are Feared

From Agency Dispatches

IERS — Two devastating akes hit northwestern Al- iday and destroyed 80 per- the town of Al Asnam, offi- orts said. A weeping an- r, reading an official com- ue on the government on station, said that thou- f people were killed. rian radio said that 80 per- Al Asnam was destroyed. y, about 100 miles (160 ki- s) southwest of Algiers opulation of about 80,000, maged most by the first which rated as high as 7.5 open-ended Richter scale. the Algerian news agency, ed the earthquake as "a ca- he," but gave no precise fig- killed and injured. agency said a large area of n of some 115,000 inhabit- d been destroyed Friday by mors which were also felt in Blida, Medea and Oran, hout causing major damage ries there. Panicked resi- ook to the streets. he first description of the at Al Asnam, APS said that d prefabricated buildings on skirts of the town had col- ge fissures, some deep, run the countryside and in some the road has collapsed," the reported. "Whole families hered at the roadside having eir ruined homes, and are ... " d that the entry to the center of the town had been forbidden for safety reasons and that security services were "turning back the curious."

APS reported that the quakes had destroyed the main hospital in Al Asnam, although it did not say how many patients were killed and injured. Other buildings reported wrecked included the law courts, a mosque, a hotel, a girls' high school, the town's main department store and the offices of the People's National Assembly.

President Benjedid Chadi proclaimed seven days of national mourning. Algiers television and radio broadcast appeals for people to donate blood and to remain calm, with Moslem religious programs in between.

Medical teams were rushed into the area by helicopter and other doctors and nurses across the country were mobilized. All military personnel in Algeria were ordered to report to their units. The injured were brought to hospitals in Algiers and Oran. Tents and emergency supplies were rushed to the area.

City's 2d Quake

The Algerian national radio called on all clinics and private ambulance owners to put their vehicles at the government's disposal to transport the victims.

Government officials said medical teams had been sent from Algiers to Al Asnam, at best a difficult trip over poor roads. Mr. Chadi dispatched Interior Minister Ben Hamouda and other high-ranking civil and military officials to the scene.

It was the second time that Al Asnam had been hit by a major quake. A 1954 tremor caused more than 1,200 deaths, 15,000 injuries and destroyed an area of 30 square miles. Al Asnam was rebuilt after the devastation.

The first tremor Friday, larger than the 1954 quake, came about 1 p.m. The second, four hours later, rated 6.5 with two smaller shocks in between. The shocks registered on seismographs throughout Western Europe.

The Swedish Seismological Institute in Uppsala, Sweden, monitored the first tremor and said that it feared a major catastrophe.

S. Reports a Pact Near r Grain Sales to China

Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

HINGTON — The United and China are close to con- a major grain agreement ould guarantee the sale of 6 to 9 million tons of U.S. and corn yearly for three ccording to administration s. said Thursday night that eement, which is in the final of negotiation in Peking, odeled on the Soviet-U.S. ecord that has guaranteed e of about 8 million tons of nnually. Chinese, in the projected ac- ill be allowed to purchase han 9 million tons through nion, depending on the sta- he U.S. market. Chinese have been buying 4 to 6 million tons a year, y want a formal agreement ent their being cut off from rket under unusual circum- , the officials said.

U.S. Trade Surplus

value of the transaction de- on the market price, but it is d that it could amount to $1 billion a year, officials he United States is already g a large trade surplus with which means the Chinese ying about $2 billion a year n trade goods than they sell. ain Chinese purchases have n foodstuffs and high-tech- products. The United buys mainly textiles and pe- n products from China. grain agreement is political- antageous to the Carter ad- ration because of criticism he grain-producing states af- esident Carter severely cur- grain sales to the Soviet Union in retaliation for its military intervention in Afghanistan.

The Russians had planned to buy about 25 million tons in the last year, to offset their own poor harvest. But after the Soviet move into Afghanistan, Mr. Carter cut Moscow to only the 8 million tons guaranteed under the Soviet-U.S. agreement. Grain prices fell, and the administration tried to alleviate the farmers' problem through stepped-up purchases, costing $2 billion to $3 billion.

Talks Disclosed

Officials said negotiations for the agreement with China began early this year but were broken off last spring following public disclosure of the talks. Later the talks resumed. Officials said they did not believe the latest disclosure would lead to a cancellation of the agreement.

The projected grain deal is the latest in a series of recent Chinese-U.S. economic accords. Last month the two countries signed agreements covering the textile trade, civil aviation, consular services and shipping.

Last month Commerce Secretary Philip Klutznick predicted that, by 1985, the two countries' overall trade would exceed $10 billion yearly, up from the $4 billion projected for this year and the $2.3 billion recorded last year.

EEC May Sell Grain to Russia

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — The European Economic Community may soon resume subsidized grain sales to the Soviet Union, after a record grain crop in Common Market countries this year, EEC Commission sources said Friday.



Baruj Benacerraf



Jean Dausset

Keystone



George Snell

AP

3 Genetic Researchers Win Nobel Prize for Medicine

The Associated Press

STOCKHOLM — Two Americans and a Frenchman won the 1980 Nobel Prize in physiology or medicine Friday for their discoveries on how genetic makeup determines whether a person successfully resists cancer and other diseases.

The award went to genetic researchers and immunologists Baruj Benacerraf, a Venezuelan-born U.S. citizen working at Harvard University; George Snell, of the Jackson Laboratory in Bar Harbor, Maine, and Jean Dausset of the immunological laboratory of St. Louis Hospital of Paris University.

The three share the coveted prize, this year carrying a sum of $211,000, for their work on "genetically determined structures on the cell surface that regulate immunological reactions."

77, 64, 60

Mr. Snell was born in Haverhill, Mass. He is 77. Mr. Benacerraf, who will be 60 on Oct. 29, is from Caracas. He has been a U.S. citizen since 1943 and a professor of pathology at Harvard Medical School since 1970. Mr. Dausset, who will be 64 on Oct. 19, is from Toulouse and has worked at the Paris hospital since 1963.

Mr. Dausset, interviewed at his Paris apartment, said the award came "more or less [as] a surprise" and that the U.S. recipients were "excellent friends" of his. The three "have been exchanging the results of our experiments for a long time," he said.

"It's incredible," Mr. Snell said. "It makes you wonder what you can do next." In Boston, Mr. Benacerraf said he was "delighted and overwhelmed."

Of the four Nobel recipients named so far this year, three are Americans. In the 79-year history of the Nobel awards, citizens of the United States have won more prizes than those of any other country.

The three researchers have explored the genetic regulation of the body's immune response. They showed that so-called H (Histocompatibility) antigens determine the interaction of the multitude of different cells responsible for the body's immunological reactions — including the combat of infections and rejection of foreign matter.

Immunity

An antigen is an enzyme, toxin or other substance. The body responds to antigens by producing antibodies — proteins that neutralize and therefore create an immunity to the antigens.

Mr. Benacerraf, Mr. Dausset and Mr. Snell explained why different individuals have different capacities for defending themselves against infections and why a cancer cell is eliminated in some cases and grows into a tumor in others.

"Knowledge of H antigens is of great practical importance, for example in tissue transplantation and for understanding the relationship between the genetic constitution and disease. Thus it has been shown that certain H antigens predispose certain individuals to certain diseases," explained the faculty of the Royal Caroline Institute, which awards the prize.

"The surface of all body cells is unique in every individual. This unique character is determined by genes that regulate the formation of specific protein-carbohydrate complexes found on the cell membrane — the 'H' antigen. These complexes define the capacity of a body tissue to exist in intimate contact with another body tissue," the Institute said.

The genes that are important in this connection have been demonstrated primarily in studies of mice and humans, but they are found in all vertebrates, it added.

Transplanting Tissue

Mr. Snell discovered the genetic factors that determine the possibilities of transplanting tissue from one individual to another. It was also Mr. Snell who introduced the concept of H antigens, the Caroline Institute explained.

"Jean Dausset demonstrated the existence of H antigens in man and elucidated the genetic factors regulating their formation," it said.

"Baruj Benacerraf showed that genetic factors intimately related to the genes that determine an individual's unique constitution of H antigens actually regulate the interaction among the various cells belonging to the immunological system. They are thereby important to the strength of the immunological reaction," the awarding body concluded. It worked for a year sifting out the recipients from more than 100 candidates.

The first of the 1980 Nobel prizes — for literature — was awarded Thursday to Czeslaw Milosz, a self-exiled poet and novelist from Poland who became a U.S. citizen 10 years ago.

The Nobel Peace Prize will be announced Monday in Oslo, and the remainder of the Nobel prizes later that week in Stockholm.

Waldheim Appeals For Open Oil Route

United Press International

UNITED NATIONS — Kurt Waldheim, the UN secretary-general, appealed urgently to the presidents of Iraq and Iran Friday for a local cease-fire to allow the resumption of oil tanker traffic in the Shatt al-Arab waterway, a UN spokesman announced.

Mr. Waldheim asked Presidents Saddam Hussein of Iraq and Abolhassan Bani-Sadr of Iran to take immediate measures to protect international shipping in the disputed area, which is vital for the world's oil supply.

Meanwhile, diplomatic sources announced that the Security Council will meet on Monday to resume its efforts to end the Gulf war following word that Iran is willing to drop its boycott of the proceedings.



Associated Press

Romanian seamen, in Baghdad, received burns on their hands when the cargo ship they were working on was shelled by Iranian troops. Five ships were shelled recently in the Shatt-al-Arab waterway separating Iran and Iraq; three were reported sunk and 20 persons were reported killed.

Khorramshahr: 'A Smoking Vision of Hell'

Iranian Port Reduced to Rubble

By Doyle McManus
Los Angeles Times Service

MOTHER OF BULLETS ISLAND, Iraq — From 200 yards across the Shatt-al-Arab waterway, Iran's port city of Khorramshahr is a fearsome, smoking vision of hell.

Its three-mile-long series of dockyards are a slowly burning shambles of charred, collapsed piers. In the channel, four ships are sunk, burned or run aground. A barge is slowly going under, its decks awash in oil-dark water. A long line of warehouses is now a row of black, gutted building frames, reaching with the flames of a dozen small fires into a rust-red sky already hot with dust blown up from the desert.

Behind the ruins of the port are more ruins, ruins growing every day. The wood and concrete office buildings of central Khorramshahr are being ground into rubble by artillery fire, an almost constant barrage of steel and explosives that has fallen for 18 consecutive days.

The Iraqi Army is using the biggest gun in its arsenal to batter Khorramshahr: the Soviet 152mm howitzer, a huge weapon that fires a shell measuring six inches across. It makes a terrifying, gut-gripping noise when it is fired. And when the shell hits the noise is worse, like a long and powerful clap of rolling thunder.

Someone Is There

Nothing, it seems, can live under its fire. As far as the eye can see from behind a camouflage shelter of palm fronds on this improbably peaceful island across the shipping channel, there is not a living thing that moves in Khorramshahr. But someone is there, unseen and watching, for every so often a sniper's rifle round or a gunner's shell crashes through the quiet even rows of date palm trees on this island called Umm al Rusas — the Mother of Bullets.

Khorramshahr is still alive, still held by tough Iranian Army troops who have turned back repeated Iraqi assaults, and by Revolutionary Guards who have vowed to die as martyrs.

"Be careful," warned Jassem Abdullah, 25, a barefoot villager who calmly hitched up the brown skirts of his robe and led visitors on a tour of his mile-and-a-half-long island. "You never know where these things are going to land."

He walked across fields soft with fallen dates underfoot and over little bridges made of mud slapped on lengths of palm trunk and laid across irrigation ditches. There was no sky and no horizon, only the oppressive low haze of the Toze, the hot fall wind that blows up from the Arabian deserts.

A mile behind, the unseen Iraqi howitzers roared a new volley. A rocket whirred strangely overhead. Somewhere in the palm trees, hidden in the whirling dust, the village cows lowed with fear.

Always Time for Tea

Abdullah's house of pressed mud bricks stands on the bank of the river facing Iran, and from its flat roof, the length of the ghost port of Khorramshahr stretches out.

Almost directly in front, across a beach of muddy silt, leans the hulk of the Romanian freighter Olanesti. On the starboard side of its fire-blistered superstructure is a jagged hole, the product of an Iranian shell, the sailors say, that set the ship ablaze. The freighter ran aground on Tuesday; its 30 men scrambled over the side and out of the hole on ropes.

A few hundred feet down river is an abandoned Yugoslav freighter, the Uljanik. Upstream, in the middle of the Shatt-al-Arab, two Indian ships are lashed together. One of them is sinking and dragging the other down. It was from one of those ships, sailors said, that 10 Indian seaman leaped into the river on Tuesday — only to be raked by Iranian machine-gun fire. Only five of them made it to shore.

As Iraqi shells and missiles arched overhead, Abdullah led his visitors down a dusty cluttered stairway from the roof into the central courtyard of his house. One corner was an inch deep in drying dates. A wooden cage held three green parakeets, fretful and silent. As is invariable Arab custom, Abdullah asked his visitors to stay for tea, shellfire or not, while his wife squatted silently outside the door, hidden in a black chador, the traditional long veil.

Simple Strategy

At the west end of the village, past a shallow pond shared by a calf and a flock of noisy ducks, was the Umm al Rusas army post, a dusty encampment of about 20 men, most of them asleep, whose job has been to watch Khorramshahr burn.

The Iranians appear to be holed up in virtually impregnable positions deep inside Khorramshahr, for despite the constant pounding of the Iraqi shells, they still manage to fire off the odd mortar or rocket-propelled grenade.

The Iraqi strategy is simple: To batter the defenders into submission. But the idea of submission may not occur quickly to zealous followers of Ayatollah Khomeini, placid in the knowledge that if they die in the inferno of Khorramshahr they are assured a place in paradise. A victory of mass martyrdom may be exactly what some of them want.

On Thursday, the villagers of Umm al Rusas won a small battle of their own. They found a young man hiding in the palms who they said was an Iranian spy. He was led away, babbling and terrified, to a car. "They will take him to Basra," an old farmer said with satisfaction, "and then he will be shot."

INSIDE

Campaign '80

The rhetoric of the U.S. presidential campaign may sometimes hide the fact, but Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan actually do hold profoundly different views of the country's role in the world. Page 3.

WEEKEND

Bello Italiano

Once his burning glances could overwhelm even the most sophisticated woman. He was hailed for the style, intensity and number of his amatory exploits. But things are different now for the Italian male, who is trying to cope with economic ambitions, feminism and the new "single standard." Page 7W.

India Reported Ready to Buy U.S. Arms

By Tyler Marshall
Los Angeles Times Service

NEW DELHI — India hopes to conclude agreements next week for the purchase of $228 million worth of U.S. military hardware, sources close to the Indian Defense Ministry said.

The agreements, for anti-tank missiles and artillery, would be the first major purchase of U.S. arms by India in more than a decade.

Indian Defense Secretary K.P.A. Menon is expected to make final arrangements on a $38-million package for TOW anti-tank missiles when he arrives in Washington Sunday at the head of a top-level military delegation.

U.S. Embassy sources in New Delhi also confirmed that an Indian request to buy lightweight 155mm howitzers for mountain warfare had been granted by the United States and that a formal offer would be presented to Mr. Menon during his visit.

If the Indians agree to terms of the offer, valued at $190 million, it could also be concluded during the Menon visit.

U.S. military sales to India since the mid-1960s have totaled less than $100 million, a small fraction of India's total arms purchase during this period.

The current deals are part of a large-scale modernization program of India's military that has already included a $1.6-billion deal with the Soviet Union last May for tanks and missiles and a $1.9-billion purchase of deep-strike Jaguar jet aircraft from Britain last year.

While India launched its military overhaul program well before the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, the purchases take on a new significance against the backdrop of crisis and instability within the region.

The size of the deals exceeds a U.S. offer of $200 million in military equipment made to Pakistan early this year in the wake of the Soviet move into Afghanistan. Pakistan decided against the purchase, in part because of vehement protests by India, which argued that the arms would contribute to further destabilization of the region.

In an effort to offset India's fears triggered by the offer to Pakistan, special U.S. presidential envoy Clark Clifford met Indian leaders in late January and renewed an offer to sell India sophisticated military equipment.

The TOW missile is a medium-range anti-tank weapon that can

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

U.S. Trains Salvadoran Officers Near Panama Canal

By Christopher Dickey
Washington Post Service

PANAMA CITY — The United States is training as many 300 Salvadoran junior military officers at its Panama Canal-area military schools in how to deal with suspected guerrillas in El Salvador without infringing on their human rights.

The decision to begin the instruction, made without fanfare last summer by the Carter administration and the military-civilian government it backs in El Salvador, is described by U.S. officials here as "extremely sensitive" and "experimental."

The training represents a significant compromise among the disparate elements of the Washington bureaucracy on the extent to which the United States should support the Salvadoran military and reinforce its ability to deal with a growing guerrilla opposition, and control its population in an increasingly war-torn environment.

El Salvador for years has been a battleground between rich and poor, right and left. But in the past year, since the Carter administration began taking an intense interest in its fate, El Salvador has become a center of confrontation among the State Department, the Pentagon and the intelligence community.

High-Level Debate

The training by U.S. personnel of Salvadoran lieutenants, captains and noncommissioned officers in Panama follows a heated debate within the administration last winter about plans to send three dozen U.S. military training teams into El Salvador to teach basic discipline and skills to the armed forces there.

That proposal, strongly supported by the Defense Department and CIA, was vehemently opposed by a number of State Department officials, including the U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, Robert White, who argued that it would be interpreted in San Salvador as a return to U.S. counterinsurgency policy in Central America.

Already, the Panama compromise program is perceived in the region as further evidence of the United States' growing identification with El Salvador's increasingly conservative government, which took over from a rightist military dictatorship under promises of reform one year ago.

The training program has become the focus of an intense propaganda campaign on the part of Central American leftists, and U.S. officials fear it may complicate negotiations with Panama on the fate of U.S. military schools here, now that the transition to Panamanian control of the former Canal Zone has begun.

Central Figure

Mr. White, a career diplomat regarded as one of the toughest spokesmen for the administration's human rights and reform policy in Latin America, has been a central figure in the controversy throughout.

"White is the guy that is calling all the shots in El Salvador," a U.S. military official here said. According to diplomatic and intelligence sources, Mr. White has opposed any major CIA or Pentagon interference in the policy the State Department has laid out for the country.

Soon after Mr. White arrived in El Salvador last April, he oversaw the replacement of the CIA station chief at the embassy. These sources said that Mr. White has since discouraged the CIA's head of Central American operations from visiting the country.

Lt. Gen. Wallace Nutting, chief of the U.S. Southern Command based in Panama and responsible for the military security of the region, has asked to visit El Salvador on several occasions and has been told by Mr. White not to come because of "bad timing."

More Than Political

Mr. White essentially has maintained that the solution to El Salvador's problems will have to be political, social and economic.

"This is not purely a political problem," Gen. Nutting insists. "There's violence, military action. The solution as it appears to me would be a political-military solution."

Gen. Nutting did not see any possibility of direct U.S. military intervention in El Salvador. But he added: "Unfortunately a lot of people are unwilling to consider a more active involvement as a result of Vietnam ... The problem is how do you manage the situation so they [the Salvadoran soldiers] are left to do it themselves ... My own view is that the Salvadoran forces need to improve their proficiency in a technical professional sense, and if we can do that I think we should."

One way of doing this, planned as long as a year ago, was to send U.S. military training teams into El Salvador, fewer than 50 men altogether, to teach basic discipline and skills to the Salvadoran armed forces.

Mr. White vehemently objected to any such move. "It would involve the United States in an on-the-ground situation in a country in revolution and put us right in the middle," he said. But Mr. White added that he had no objection to some forms of military aid.

Mr. White agreed to a plan to send $5.7 million worth of nonlethal military aid to the government.

Reforms in Effect

In the months since, basic economic reforms have been put into effect. The Salvadoran left, which was growing ever more unified earlier this year, shows signs of breaking up along the old philosophical lines that kept it divided for most of the 1970s. The once broad-based civilian-military junta has grown increasingly conservative, with power now concentrated in the hands of the most conservative military commanders.

Since the beginning of the year, more than 6,000 persons have died in the continuing political violence, most of them at the hands of Salvadoran military and paramilitary forces, though an increasing number are being killed by leftist revolutionaries.

A nationwide strike called by the left in August failed to demonstrate widespread popular support, and the insurgents have since been on the political defensive, trying to prove both at home and abroad that they are still, as they have long claimed, the vanguard of the majority of Salvador's people.

Militarily, however, their initiative has not only retained its previous strength, it has grown stronger, and the left is on the offensive.



United Press International

ISLAMIC JUSTICE — Boubou Sow, flanked by a soldier, exhibits his bandaged arm after his hand was amputated near Nouakchott, Mauritania. The hand was cut off in execution of a sentence for theft imposed by a court set up earlier this year to administer Islamic law.

Son of Kim Il Sung Reportedly Emerges; Seen as Presidential Heir in North Korea

By William Chapman
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — The name of North Korean President Kim Il Sung's son emerged from obscurity in Pyongyang Friday, adding new weight to speculation that he will be designated the country's future ruler in what would be the first dynastic succession in a Communist country.

The son, Kim Jung Il, was listed fifth in prominence among members of a steering committee of the North Korean Workers' Party congress which opened in Pongyang Friday morning, according to news reports and monitors here.

It was the first time the son's name has appeared in official print, although he is believed to hold a high party position; those ranked ahead of him were his father and three other aging party leaders. North Korean sources here who monitored Pyongyang broadcasts reported that the son also had appeared at the congress and said that it was his first public appearance in an audience with foreigners. The report could not be confirmed.

There have been rumors for months that the president, 68, who has ruled for 35 years, would name his son as his successor before an audience of world Communist leaders. Although no such announcement emerged Friday, analysts here regarded the appearance of his name along with the party's top leadership as evidence he is being brought forward as the potential ruler.

Russian, Chinese Attend

The first party congress since 1970 was opened Friday morning before an audience that included foreign delegates from 118 countries and about 3,000 members of the party's rank and file.

Kim Il Sung's opening remarks to the five-day congress seemed to stress his country's independence from foreign countries. He said that North Korea is a "powerful social state independent in politics, self-supporting in economy, and self-reliant in national defense," according to one monitoring source.

There were no reports of any new initiatives in the intermittent negotiations with South Korea on reunifying the country, although the president hinted at a new program. He said that the congress will put forward "a new struggle program to achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country."

North Korea recently discontinued a series of working-level meetings in the border village of Panmunjom and severed a telephone "hot line" that linked Pyongyang and Seoul.

The succession question preoccupied most foreign observers of the party congress who have long taken it for granted that Kim Il Sung eventually will place his son in a position of top power. Some of the analysts believe Kim Jung Il was designated the successor several years ago, and that opinion is shared by North Korean sources in Tokyo.

For a while, analysts believed the president was dying of cancer, citing a large growth on the right side of his neck. But intellegence sources have now concluded the growth is not malignant and recent visitors to Pyongyang, including U.S. Rep. Stephen Solarz, D-N.Y., have reported him to be in excellent health.

'The Glorious Center'

Almost nothing is known for certain about Mr. Kim's son. Until Friday, he was referred to in the party press only by a kind of code name of "the party center," or sometimes "the glorious party center."

Analysts say the activities of "party center" have been featured prominently in the press this year. Reports of his visits to industrial plants and farms have increased in number.

The young Mr. Kim is believed to be 39 or 40, a son of the president by his first wife, who died in 1949. He is thought to have been born in Siberia, where his family was in exile, and educated both in China and East Germany.

He apparently has held a variety of positions and North Korean sources say he most recently has been in charge of modernization of the economy and technological renovation. He also has directed cultural activities recently and is known to have produced at least two movies in the past year, both glorifying Korean historical figures.



AP

DISSIDENT — Lev Kopelev, the Russian writer, said "I am happy and a little upset," about being granted a travel visa by Soviet authorities. "I don't know why I was given permission and I don't want to speculate about it," he said.

Visit Seen as Bid to Give Regime Legitimacy

Karmal Sets Moscow Trip to Build Image

By Stuart Auerbach
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — Afghan President Babrak Karmal undertakes a mission to Moscow next week that diplomats here and in Kabul believe is designed to give his embattled regime an aura of legitimacy on the eve of a series of international meetings in which the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan is sure to come up.

His trip comes, however, at a time when rebel activity in Kabul is intensifying and the Afghan Army has disintegrated so badly that it can carry only a minimal share of the fighting.

Moreover, ambushes are now occurring regularly on the stretch of road leading from Kabul to Sarobi, on the important highway that goes from the capital through Jalalabad and the Khyber Pass into Pakistan. The Kabul-Sarobi stretch had been considered safe until recently.

Nonetheless, according to diplomatic sources here and in Kabul, the Russians are trying to give the impression that all is well in Afghanistan by inviting Mr. Karmal to Moscow.

"I assume that what they are trying to do is give him a little bit more exposure and legitimacy. I think they are trying to get it across that he is the guy in charge, the leader of the nation," said one diplomat who keeps a close eye on events in Afghanistan.

"Having Karmal come and say everything is wonderful and normal gives the Soviets another handle to say that these meetings need not discuss the subject."

The Russians have embarked on a major diplomatic campaign to keep Afghanistan off the agenda of international conferences or, at least, to have the debate muted.

They are faced, however, with a full-scale UN General Assembly debate on Afghanistan next month. Presently, preliminary meetings to fix the agenda of the Madrid conference on the Helsinki human rights accord are stalled over, among other issues, the implications of the Soviet intervention, and a nonaligned conference is scheduled for here early next year at which some nations are sure to bring up the fate of Afghanistan — a nonaligned country.

It will be easier for the Russians to limit the damage at these meetings if they can fix an image of Mr. Karmal as the leader of a strong, independent state with Soviet troops in merely to protect it from outside interference.

To underscore that image, Moscow and Kabul have intensified their attacks on the United States, China and Pakistan as aggressors in Afghanistan.

The Russians have run into growing opposition over their move into Afghanistan last December. Even some Communist states — including Cuba and Romania — voted for a resolution that, among other matters, called for the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan at a meeting last month in East Berlin of the Interparliamentary Union.

Indians 'Taunted'

At a Commonwealth Parliamentary Union meeting in Lusaka, Zambia, this week, India was the only country to give any support to the Soviet position, according to former Indian Foreign Minister A.B. Vajpayee.

Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev is to visit New Delhi late next month, reportedly to stiffen India's resolve to keep the nonaligned conference from taking too harsh a stand on Afghanistan.

While India has said the Soviet troops should be withdrawn, the Gandhi government has insisted that Moscow's move into Afghanistan is part of the big-power rivalry in the area, implying that Russia was reacting to U.S. activities.

Mr. Brezhnev is also expected to see Mr. Karmal during his visit to Moscow to emphasize the Soviet government's strong support for him.

Most experts here discount rumors circulating in Kabul that the trip may prove to be Mr. Karmal's undoing as was the trip to Moscow in 1979 of Nur Mohammed Taraki, the former president who was assassinated on his return.

M'Bow Calls on Unesco To Stop Media Quarrel

Reuters

BELGRADE — Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow, director general of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, has urged member countries to set aside their differences and concentrate on concrete steps to help poor countries improve their communications.

Unesco's director told the 21st general conference of the 152-nation organization here that true press freedom "cannot be fully achieved unless the profound imbalance which currently exists in the distribution of means of communication is remedied."

He said: "In the future, priority should be given to practical measures which can be made operational in order to strengthen the capacity of communication of those countries now suffering from disparity."

Training and Technology

In this passage, Mr. M'Bow, 59, who is from Senegal, largely reflected the views of Western delegations that the best way to close the information gap between rich and poor countries is to provide less-developed states with adequate training and technology.

The issue of information was the highlight of the general policy debate at the five-week gathering. Third World countries complained about imbalance in the flow of information between industrialized and developing states and called for a new information order, while Western delegations expressed concern that this could impair the freedom of information and expression.

Answering speakers in the general debate, Mr. M'Bow praised a controversial report on information problems prepared by an international commission headed by Sean MacBride, which was submitted to the conference when it opened on Sept. 23. The report will be discussed Saturday through next Tuesday.

On Thursday, the Unesco conference adopted a budget for 1981-83, calling for a 6-percent spending increase in real terms.

The United States, Canada, Britain, Australia and Japan voted against the $625.4-million budget, 115 countries voted for and 16 abstained, including most Soviet bloc nations, Switzerland and West Germany.

The United States contributes one-fourth of the money budgeted. The U.S. delegation said the world economic crisis should also be reflected in restricting the growth of spending by international organizations.

U.S.-India Arms Deal

(Continued from Page 1)

be mounted either on a jeep or an armored personnel carrier. While it has been part of the U.S. and NATO arsenal since the Vietnam era, it is considered technologically advanced.

Under terms of the deal, India will receive 3,700 missiles and 60 missile launchers. India's Defense Ministry reportedly first expressed interest in buying the TOW missiles early last year and after the United States approved of the sale in principle, missiles were sent to India and test-fired in the Rajasthan desert during the summer of 1979.

The end of the Morarji Desai government and the return of Indira Gandhi to power delayed conclusion of the deal, Indian defense sources said.

The decision to seek arms from the United States is believed to be part of India's strategy to diversify its arms procurement to reduce its dependence on any one source. The majority of its military purchases have been from the Soviet Union in recent years.

The United States shipped a limited number of M-198 155mm lightweight howitzers to India last spring for test-firing in Rajasthan and in the mountainous regions of Sikkim, near India's border with China.

India has reportedly asked for 230 of the guns, valued at $111 million, along with $79 million worth of ammunition.

Although considered conventional weapons, the howitzers are said to be a new design. The guns, which can be transported by helicopter, are still being introduced into the U.S. and NATO armies, and India would be one of the first non-NATO countries to acquire the guns, a U.S. Embassy source said.

U.S. Defends Program

WASHINGTON (UPI) — State Department officials Thursday defended the decision to train the El Salvador military personnel as consistent with U.S. support for that country's centrist government.

Department officials, asked about the report published by The Washington Post, declined to comment specifically on the alleged differences between the State and Defense departments over the program.

But one official indicated that there were no differences regarding the program. "The consensus was that despite reservations about the merits of supporting a military government, the conclusion was that the gains in supporting moderate centrist forces by training Salvadoran military officers in Panama were sufficient to justify proceeding with the program," the official said.

U.S. Facing Dangerous Course in Gulf If Radar Planes Fail to Deter Iranians

By William Beecher
The Boston Globe

WASHINGTON — The Carter administration, with much fanfare, last week rushed four airborne warning and control system (AWACS) aircraft to Saudi Arabia to provide early warning of any Iranian decision to launch air strikes against oil installations in the Gulf.

In the last few days officials have declared that they are willing to provide precise early warning data from the AWACS to other Gulf states if it appears they are in danger of imminent attack.

But what they do not volunteer is that three of the six oil producing states have no capability to intercept Iranian F-4 fighter-bombers on hostile missions, and that the other three have marginal capability at best.

Bahrain has no air force. Qatar and Oman have no modern interceptors. Kuwait has only one squadron of French Mirage fighters and the United Arab Emirates two. Saudi Arabia boasts three squadrons of interceptors but they are F-5s, which are not considered much of a match for the F-4.

In point of fact, the Carter administration hopes that the dispatch of the AWACS planes on round-the-clock surveillance missions will deter any Iranian temptation to expand the war. But if that fails, the United States might have to order U.S. F-14 interceptors off two aircraft carriers just south of the Gulf to defend the entire area, backed by four U.S. Navy destroyers and frigates in the Gulf that are armed with mo Sea Sparrow surface-to-air siles.

NEWS ANALYSIS

At present the United Sta consulting with various Gulf s about permission to fly AWACS into their air spaces t pand the surveillance cov against any contingency.

Are they also being aske permission for U.S. fighters t ter their air spaces, if necessa defend their oil facilities?

"No," a well-placed source "If it comes to that we'll co after we save their oil fields."

Under peacetime rules o gagement, U.S. military forces not fire unless they are und tack or in imminent danger o tack. Air strikes against non-oil tankers in the Gulf or oil outside Iraq would not fall w that category.

Under the War Powers Ac White House is required to co with Congress, time permitti it intends to place U.S. forc danger of hostile action, and to submit a detailed report w 30 days.

But congressional sources that the administration has consulted about the possibili changing the rules of engage to permit F-14s, with their range Phoenix air-to-air mi or warships with air-defense siles, to take Iranian planes fire if they start to strafe oil ers or oil fields in the Gulf.

To date, Iran has public claimed any intention of wi the war by trying to close th of Hormuz or, by implic other military action against belligerents in the area.

But administration officia apprehensive that this int might change suddenly if Arab states, such as Jordan, the battle, or if Iraq tried to the oil province of Khuzist support an autonomous g ment there, or if Ayatollah R lah Khomeini dispaired ove cost of a long war and felt he bring pressure on Iraq to g by scaring the rest of the over loss of the 40 percent of oil supplies that come from Gulf region.

President Carter and other cials have repeatedly declare the United States will do wh is necessary to keep that oil ing. Since more than U.S. int are involved, they are talking Britain, France and Austral of whom have naval forces general vicinity, about coordi multilateral action if the comes to pass.

Some sources suggest tha Carter probably would not c the rules of engagement unt first oil tanker was straffed first non-Iraqi oil installatio attacked by Iranian fighter-ers.

He would then have to c whether to limit defensive ac Iranian aircraft straying o the combat zone, or wheth permit hot pursuit over Ir even the bombing of the from which they operate.

And he would have such decisions knowing th would probably result in r tion against the 52 Americar tages held by Iran.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Israel Reportedly Plans No New Settlements

United Press International

HOT SPRINGS, Virginia — High Israeli officials have privately assured the United States that it plans no new settlements on the West Bank, Sol Linowitz, President Carter's Middle East adviser, said Friday.

Mr. Linowitz also said "there is significant reason for hope" that progress would be made in the Palestinian autonomy talks among Israel, Egypt and the United States when formal negotiations resume Tuesday in Washington. He said it is expected that preparations would soon be made for another tripartite summit, "probably before the end of the year," with U.S., Egyptian and Israeli leaders.

Speaking with reporters following an address to the Business Council meeting here, Mr. Linowitz said that on his last trip to the Middle East three weeks ago, "I got from some high officials in the Israeli government the clear assertion that the four settlements just announced will be the last by this government on the West Bank."

Uganda Reports Invasion From Zaire, Sudan

The Associated Press

KAMPALA — Military forces have invaded Uganda from Zaire and the Sudan, and have captured at least one major town, government officials said here Friday.

Foreign Affairs Minister Otema Allimadi declined to identify the attackers, but the reports followed increasing border raids by what former President Milton Obote has described as forces loyal to Idi Amin, the ousted dictator.

Reliable sources reported that an entire unit of government troops was lost in fighting around Koboko, a small town near the Zairian frontier. The size of the unit was not specified.

1 in 8 Polled Says France Has Too Many Jews

The Associated Press

PARIS — An opinion poll taken after the bombing of a Paris synagogue Oct. 3 shows that one in eight French persons believes there are too many Jews in France.

The poll, taken by the Louis Harris organization for the newsmagazine L'Express, also showed that 44 percent of those questioned believe that President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France should have gone the next day to the synagogue, where the explosion outside the building killed 4 persons and injured 24.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, whose government has been criticized for failing to prevent recent attacks against Jews, called for local meetings throughout France Friday to show solidarity against racism and anti-Semitism.

Riotous Crowd Mars Milwaukee Rock Concert

United Press International

MILWAUKEE — Rampaging rock music fans smashed glass, ripped up seats and set fires in the Milwaukee Arena, then pelted police with bottles in a melee that injured eight policemen. Police arrested 160 persons.

The trouble erupted Thursday night, when the English rock group Black Sabbath left the stage and refused to return after a glass bottle thrown from the crowd of about 8,000 struck the bass guitarist.

Hundreds of angry fans began throwing objects, smashing light fixtures and windows and ripping up seats. Several small fires were started and a number of firecrackers were thrown, authorities said.

Libya Backs Iran; Airlift Is Reported

(Continued from Page 1)

with spare parts and ammunition.

The Soviet Union has avoided taking sides publicly but there have been reports that Soviet ships were unloading supplies bound for Iraq through Jordan's port at Aqaba. Diplomats said the supplies probably were en route long before the war began. The Kremlin denied a Tehran radio report that the Soviet Union had offered military aid to Iran but that the offer was rejected.

Noting that Iraq's former oil-export level of 3.2 million barrels a day and Iran's level of 500,000 barrels a day have both been cut back drastically, a Western diplomat in Baghdad said: "Iraq and Iran are ready to bear the hardship, but it only stands to get worse and worse for the rest of the world the longer it goes on."

Iran and Iraq Friday bombarded each other's vital oil centers on both sides of their disputed border, and the Baghdad government demanded that Iran halt its "aggressive, racist and expansionist policy" in the Gulf.

Iranian aircraft flew across a 160-mile stretch of northern Iraq over Mosul, Kirkuk, and Suleimaniya in the raids that killed 13 and wounded 11, Baghdad reported.

The Iranian military said its planes bombarded and strafed oil wells and installations in all three towns along with others in Irbil, Shuaibah, Al Amarah and Basra.

The Iranian thrust was aimed at "civilian installations and housing areas," the Baghdad military said.

There were few reported developments of the diplomatic moves launched by both nations Thursday.

Reports from Turkey said that the Iraqi youth minister, Karim Hussein, one of five envoys sent by the Iraqi president to 27 countries, told Turkey's military leader that Iraq would look favorably upon a Turkish mediation effort, and that Iraq was prepared to make concessions.

Iraq has welcomed mediation efforts by the United Nations, the Islamic Conference and other Third World quarters, but Iran has rejected them all.

The vice-president of Iraq, Taha Mohciddin Maarouf, quoted by the Iraqi news agency, said that his government wanted to est good relations with Iran and bloodshed and damage.

But he denounced "the cou fanatacism, ignorance and followed by Iran in its ref with Iraq and other Arab tries."

Iraqi planes inflicted "hig es" on "military and economic tallations" on the war's sou front banking the Shatt al waterway, Baghdad said.

The strikes hit areas betwe southwest Iranian cities of I and Ahwaz, about 60 miles the border. Iraq has claim forces have mounted stead tacks on both towns for s days.

Iraq also claimed to wrecked the Dez oil refinery Khurramshahr, the belea port at the head of the Gulf.

Saudis Said to Promise O

BAGHDAD (Reuters) — Arabia has promised to u huge oil resources to help ma for shortfalls in supplies to clients of Iraqi crude, Weste lomatic sources said here Fri

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Carter, Reagan Work From Different Scripts on Role U.S. Should Play in the World

By Robert G. Kaiser
Washington Post Service

ASHINGTON — The rhetori- dust thrown up by this fall's idential campaign may have ed the fact that Jimmy Carter Ronald Reagan actually do profoundly different views of United States' proper role in orld.

ey are classic American reflecting the ambivalence Americans have always ght to their dealings with the de world. But they diverge on other points and are contra- ry on others.

Reagan is a believer in sim- uths — most basically that, to ve the protection of its inter- nal interests, the United s must pursue them forcefully without equivocation. For Mr. Reagan has advocated r else" approach to situations hich other countries try to trate American desires or inter-

Carter draws on another of the national character. In sion of the world, the United s is first of all a moral beacon, ion whose power comes from rce of its example as much as ower of its Army or its eco- nomic strength. Mr. Carter has had great difficulty converting that vision into consistent, effective policies, but he has stuck by it.

For political reasons, both men have tried to avoid differentiating their positions too explicitly this fall. Both now tend to advertise themselves as peace-through-strength men. Meanwhile, Mr. Carter tries to portray Mr. Reagan as too preoccupied with strength and its use, and Mr. Reagan depicts the president as bedazzled by naive visions of how to achieve peace.

Blunt and Direct

Rep. John Anderson, the independent candidate whose campaign is considered at best a long shot, campaigns on national security positions much closer to Mr. Carter's than Mr. Reagan's, though he criticizes both of them for encouraging a "mindless" escalation of the arms race. As candidate and congressman, Rep. Anderson has opposed the MX missile and the B-1 bomber and supported the strategic arms limitation treaties.

Mr. Reagan's basic positions have been remarkably clear and consistent for many years. Here is a classic formulation of the former governor's blunt approach, on the issue of the American hostages in Iran:

"What you say in a situation of that kind — and you don't say it in the newspapers you say it directly to them: 'We want our people back and we want them back today or the results are going to be very unpleasant.' "

Mr. Reagan said that last month. Four years ago, recommending a course of action to rescue the U.S. sailors taken prisoner by North Korea on the USS Pueblo, Mr. Reagan said:

"The only defensible action, the only moral action, was to move our 7th Fleet into position outside the harbor and then say to the North Koreans: 'Send our ship and our men safely out of that harbor within six hours or we're coming to get them, and we'll use planes, guns, torpedoes, whatever it takes.' "

Mr. Reagan's basic instincts on many issues haven't changed over the years. His consistency has gotten him into hot water this fall, first when he stuck by his long-standing pro-Taiwan position, sabotaging his own running mate's trip to China in August, and then when he pronounced the war in Vietnam a "noble cause."

That "noble cause" was no slip of the tongue. Mr. Reagan wrote it into the text of a speech himself. In 1976 he fervently defended U.S. participation in Vietnam. The war, he said, was an attempt by the United States "to counter the master plan of the Communists for world conquest, and it's a lot easier and a lot safer to counter it 8,000 miles away than to wait until they land in Long Beach."

When Mr. Carter got into Georgia state politics he had no need to state foreign policy recommendations. When he did say something it came out sounding thoroughly conventional. He supported the Vietnam war, for example.

Mr. Carter began to formulate a more original (and politically more marketable) world view for his own presidential campaign. During 1976, Mr. Carter began to articulate an optimistic and moralistic prescription for reshaping U.S. foreign policy. Mr. Carter the campaigner laid out the basic lines of policy that Mr. Carter the president pursued for the first phase of his administration, and which clearly distinguish his view of the world from Mr. Reagan's.

In 1976, Mr. Carter said that the United States had lost its way in the world. "It must be the responsibility of the president to restore the moral authority of this country in its conduct of world affairs," he declared. "For too long, our foreign policy has consisted almost entirely of maneuver and manipulation, based on the assumption that the world is a jungle of competing national antagonisms, where military supremacy and economic muscle are the only things that work and where rival powers are balanced against each other to keep the peace."

"Exclusive reliance on this strategy is not in keeping with the character of the American people, or with the world as it is today," Mr. Carter said in 1976. He promised a new approach, and a foreign policy "as open and honest and decent and compassionate as the American people themselves are."

Carter's Harder Line

"We are confident that democracy's example will be compelling," Mr. Carter said in his May, 1977, speech at the University of Notre Dame, probable the best single statement of his world view. "We are confident that democratic methods are the most effective ... We are confident of our own strength ..."

The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan pushed Mr. Carter in a new direction. Now he advocates substantially increased defense spending, sanctions against the Soviet Union and a harder line, generally.

Mr. Carter and Mr. Reagan still disagree significantly on the two central issues of Soviet-U.S. relations — the military balance and SALT. In both cases, the two candidates seem to be following their traditional instincts.

Mr. Reagan says that he would withdraw the SALT treaty from the Senate and tell the Russians that they will have to negotiate a new one more favorable to the United States andr more clearly directed at actual arms reductions, rather than the controlled expansion of nuclear arsenals that SALT-2 would permit. This invitation to a renewed arms race would be a radical departure from the policies of the Nixon, Ford and Carter administrations. It would cause concern among NATO allies, who have given strong support to SALT-2.

During the campaign, Mr. Reagan has said that there has not been a real arms race in years, because only the Russians have been racing. He appears eager to correct the insufficiencies in U.S. strategic posture that he perceives, although he has declined to spell out the programs he believes necessary — or their costs.

Mr. Reagan has campaigned in favor of restoring U.S. superiority over the Russians, a concept he refers to as "restoring a margin of safety" for the United States.

On all these points, Mr. Carter has stuck by his pre-Afghanistan positions. He wants SALT-2 ratified after the election; he rejects the concept of strategic superiority as unrealistic; he defends current and planned U.S. force levels as adequate.

Third World Issues

The two candidates have also laid out starkly different positions on U.S. attiudes toward political change in the Third World, an issue that has barely been mentioned during the campaigning, but which is bound to surface during the next four years.

Mr. Carter stated a position that he has stuck by in his Notre Dame speech in 1977: "Being confident of our own future, we are not free of that inordinate fear of Communism which once led us to embrace any dictator who joined us in that fear."

Republicans have lambasted that line, interpreting it to mean that Mr. Carter decided to stop fearing Communism. But it contained the justification of something else — a policy of accepting, even welcoming changes in some countries even if that meant working with Communists or Marxists against leaders who proclaimed their staunch anti-Communism.

Mr. Carter followed that policy in Rhodesia and Nicaragua, for example, and Mr. Reagan ridiculed his approach to both. The Republican candidate strongly supported the formula for limited majority rule in Rhodesia negotiated by Ian Smith and some black leaders, and he defended the Somoza government in Nicaragua as less than ideal but preferable to the alternative — "a Castroite, Marxist state in Central America."

Military Readiness Issue

White House Assails Reagan on Defense

By Michael Getler
Washington Post Service

SHINGTON — Responding erges by Ronald Reagan that ry weakness has contributed S. problems in the Gulf, Pres- Carter has claimed that the d States has "clear naval and periority in the whole region" ccused Mr. Reagan of mak- lse claims that diminish al- confidence in the United

ndidates in every election e that the Russians lead the d States in military strength, resident told a town meeting day in Nashville, Tenn. n, after the election, the e is proven false, he said.

Carter told his audience olitical candidates "make a e when they run down ica's strength, when they say that America is weak."

Counteroffensive

president's attack on Mr. n was part of a counteroffe launched jointly with Sec- of Defense Harold Brown st critics who have charged U.S. combat readiness has allowed to slip dangerously nt years.

dressing a meeting in El Texas, Mr. Brown claimed recently published reports in- ng lack of readiness in many divisions based in the Unit- ates, and in Navy ships and Force squadrons, were "ex- ly misleading" because they peacetime measurement iques and are not an indica- of what the United States field in a wartime emergen-

ur forces are ready to go to — if need be — and we are ingly able to sustain our in combat," Mr. Brown

an effort to illustrate the dif- e between peacetime and me standards, he said that, if your car's back-up light is t doesn't mean you wouldn't to drive your child to the tal in a nighttime emergency.

Call for Perspective

Brown called for "perspec- on the defense issue, remind- is audience that for many the United States essentially aged future spending on modern weapons to pay for ost of the Vietnam War and when the United States came that war in 1973 it faced a rebuilding job. He said there always been periods in histo- en the United States has had us on buying new arms and other periods when it has had to concentrate on making existing forces as ready as possible to fight.

The rebuilding job has been going on for several years, he indicated, and now the Pentagon is able to give the readiness issue higher priority.

Mr. Reagan, the Republican, has often quoted Democratic President Franklin Roosevelt. But Thursday, Mr. Brown pulled out Republican President Dwight Eisenhower's warning that "there is no such thing as maximum military security short of total mobilization ... with all the grim paraphernalia of the garrison state."

Gain in Firepower

In claiming that "we are stronger today that we were five years ago, and we will be stronger five years from now than we are today," Mr. Brown made a series of points.

Though the Army has decreased in size, he claimed that since 1973 it has gained significantly in firepower, while restructuring has increased the divisions from 13 to 16 and added eight combat battalions.

Air Force tactical fighter and attack plane strength has grown from 32 to 35 wings since 1976, with an additional 100 such planes added as of this year and about 400 more scheduled for the next few years.

The U.S. fleet, which Mr. Brown said was allowed to shrink drastically from its Vietnam peak of 1,055 ships in 1968 to 531 ships in 1978, is "now on the road back, and the Navy is growing again." This year there are 540 ships and another 50 are expected to be added by 1984, he said.

The defense secretary said the United States had shipped 51,000 new anti-tank missiles to divisions in Europe in the past four years. Ammunition storage in Europe had been increased by 55 percent since 1976, he said. He added that by the end of fiscal 1981, "we will have prepositioned adequate stockpiles of war reserves to support our forces in the early stages of a NATO conflict."

In judging overall readiness, Mr. Brown said it must be kept in mind that many Soviet divisions are at lower levels of readiness than U.S. units, that frontline U.S. divisions overseas are in good shape, that U.S. allies are more reliable than Soviet allies and that the essentially defensive posture of the Western alliance did not require as much weaponry as aggressors require.



United Press International

AMSTERDAM AGITATION — Police in Amsterdam arrested 149 persons Friday as demonstrators protesting the opening of the last section of the city's underground railway tried to demolish a metro entrance. Earlier, the demonstrators ignited smoke bombs. They protested the cost of the project, $500 million, arguing that the money could have been used to alleviate an acute housing shortage. Many dwellings were torn down to make way for the railway.

Reagan Contradicts Himself Twice in Bid To Clarify Claims on Clean Air Controls

By Lee Lescaze
Washington Post Service

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Ronald Reagan has contradicted himself twice as he attempted to work free from a potentially embarrassing claim that air pollution has been "substantially controlled."

The Republican presidential candidate saw his Wednesday pronouncement on pollution control turn into a political tar baby Thursday as reporters asked him repeatedly how his statement squares with the 10-day smog crisis in Los Angeles.

Mr. Reagan was flying to Los Angeles Friday for his first encounter with the latest smog attack in the state he governed for eight years and is favored to carry on Nov. 4.

The air pollution controversy was, for Mr. Reagan, an unpleasant sideshow to an otherwise successful campaign day.

Maritime Support

He picked up his second labor endorsement in two days, winning a warm reception from the National Maritime Union convention in St. Louis. Wednesday he was endorsed by the Teamsters.

In Birmingham, Democratic Gov. Fob James stopped short of endorsing Mr. Reagan, but introduced him to the Alabama Industries Association annual meeting by saying: "I extend to you a hearty welcome to the heart of Dixie."

All day, questions about Mr. Reagan's call for relaxing air pollution controls on the grounds they are no longer needed were thrown at the candidate.

"Fella, I think all of this is, again, a little nitpicky trying to divert us from the real issues," Mr. Reagan said in his first response. "I am an environmentalist."

Later, at Birmighnam Airport, he denied having made his Wednesday statement.

"I didn't say anything about it being substantially under control," Mr. Reagan said. He repeated this denial 30 minutes later as he arrived at the Birmingham Hilton.

In response to the next question, however, Mr. Reagan defended his original statement. "I think that the Clean Air Act has done a great deal for this country. Isn't it substantially under control? I think it is, yes."

"Look," he said Thursday, "I've been on the mashed potato circuit so long, I was on radio so many years with those 5-day-a-week commentaries, I had a twice-a-week column in more than 100 newspapers throughout the country. How could I change my positions?"

Mr. Reagan's contradictions recalled the mistakes of the first days of his campaign. After the early blunders, Mr. Reagan has stuck closely to prepared statements, limited his accessibility to reporters and run an efficient campaign, highlighting each day the issue of his choice.

In his speech to the Alabama businessmen, Mr. Reagan attacked President Carter's economic record and said that Americans have grown angry over Mr. Carter's broken promises. He said that Mr. Carter has also introduced a dangerous proposal in his Aug. 28 new economic program. Mr. Reagan quoted Mr. Carter's proposal that public and private resources "including pension funds" be mobilized to revitalize industrial development.

Mr. Reagan said, "this proposal strikes at the very heart of economic security for tens of millions of American workers." He called the proposal a "federally sanctioned invasion of privately held pension funds in order to build a pool of bail-out monies for companies on the brink of failure."

Tampon Makers Begin Campaign To Warn of Risks

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Tampon manufacturers have begun a campaign to inform women about the risk and symptoms of toxic shock syndrome, but they said they are not planning at this time to change the materials with which tampons are constructed.

Tampax Corp., which claims 50 percent of the U.S. tampon market, already has published the first of what is scheduled to be a series of newspaper and magazine advertisements describing the rare but sometimes fatal disease. The ads also warn women who use tampons to change them three to four times a day and to wear sanitary napkins instead of tampons at night and when their periods are lightest.

The five current tampon manufacturers met this week with Food and Drug Administration officials to discuss voluntary warning labels, educational programs and the need for further research. The companies indicated a willingness to include additional information on or in their packages and to continue to cooperate with the agency, an FDA spokesman said. The FDA plans to propose a mandatory warning label on packages.

Paris Man Saved After Fall Onto Subway Tracks

The Associated Press

PARIS — A blind man in one of the city's subway stations tripped over his cane and tumbled onto the tracks as a speeding train approached.

But several bystanders responded to the situation Thursday in stark contrast to an accident Tuesday in Chicago, where some bystanders jeered and laughed when a man tried to climb back onto a platform and escape a subway train approaching the station.

No one in the Chicago crowd aided Stanley Simmons, 32, of Evanston, Ill., who was fatally crushed by the train.

In Paris, however, a young man immediately jumped down onto the tracks and began waving his arms at the approaching train after the blind man's fall. Another man ran to pull the station's alarm and a third went to alert ticket sellers.

The train halted about 15 meters (15 yards) from the blind man and his rescuer. Within minutes, the two men were safely removed from the tracks and had boarded the train.

Alternative to 'Test Tube'

New In-Body Method Of Conception Tested

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.
New York Times Service

BETHESDA, Md. — A possible alternative to conception outside the woman's body for many women unable to bear children has been successful in experiments by scientists at the National Institutes of Health here.

The method, which has produced five successful pregnancies in monkeys, was called a "significant breakthrough" by Dr. James Sidbury, scientific director of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, the NIH branch where the research was done. He said the new method "has the potential of really making a difference" in the management of infertility problems related to blockage of the Fallopian tubes, considered the most common cause of infertility in women.

Dr. Sidbury and Dr. Gary Hodgen, chief of the institute's pregnancy research branch, said that two years of further research with animals, should be completed before the method should be tried in humans. Both men said that the procedure could probably be done now at most university medical centers.

The method is called low tubal ovum transfer. It involves removing an egg cell from a ripening follicle in the ovary with a hollow needle and returning it to the lower end of the Fallopian tube at a point two centimeters or less from its juncture with the uterus.

The cell is briefly studied under a microscope to verify that it contains a healthy egg in a proper state of ripening. In each animal experiment, the egg was returned to the female's body in three to five minutes.

With humans, fertilization would then take place through sexual intercourse.

16-Percent Success

The experiments done last spring and summer, culminating about two and a half years of research, produced a success rate in achieving pregnancy of about 16 percent. Dr. Hodgen said that he would prefer a higher success rate for humans and cited this objective as one of the reasons for advising further study before the attempt is made in human cases.

The scientists said the normal success rate for natural human pregnancies was 15 to 20 percent in one menstrual cycle. The pregnancy rate obtained so far in animal experiments is far higher than has been true of human fertilizations in the laboratory outside the woman's body.

One advantage of the new method is that pregnancy is achieved under conditions substantially closer to normal than is possible with *in vitro* fertilization, commonly called "test-tube" fertilization, where the egg is fertilized in a culture dish and is allowed to grow there for many hours to several days before re-implantation in the womb.

From an ethical viewpoint, the new method also avoids the potential problem of having to choose among several human eggs that are already fertilized and to discard some. On the other hand, since fertilization in the new method takes place *in vivo*, that is, within the potential mother's body, there would be no possibility of finding and eliminating an egg that appeared questionable early after fertilization.

The research has been done by a team led by Dr. Hodgen and Dr. Olivier Kreitmann, a gynecologist from Toulouse, France, who has just completed a two-year fellowship at the institute. Details of the animal research are being published this week in a scientific journal, Fertility and Sterility, as the first part of a series on the work.

Dr. Hogden and Dr. Sidbury said the research program had great potential for providing a better understanding of some details of the pregnancy process.

New U.S. Agency Rule Ties Grants To Ethics of Scientific Experiments

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — An unprecedented "debarment" regulation has been issued by the Department of Health and Human Services under which scientists, companies, universities or hospitals who do legal or civil wrong, or who fail to obey the rules of the department can be denied federal grants or other aid.

The new penalty provision was put forward two days after public disclosure that a scientist at the University of California, Los Angeles, Dr. Martin Cline, tried to insert new genes into two patients in Israel and Italy. He did it while his own institution's committee for protection of human subjects was deciding whether to grant him permission.

The UCLA committee ultimately turned down Dr. Cline, saying that the experiment would be unethical without more work first on animals.

The timing of the government regulation, which appeared in Wednesday's Federal Register, is unreleated to the California case, Dr. Charles McCarthy of the National Institutes of Health said in an interview. But it is an example of the kind of case the regulation could cover, he said.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Page 4 Saturday-Sunday, October 11-12, 1980

Britain Going to Extremes

There is little doubt that the center in Western politics has moved to the right. Recent election results in Portugal and West Germany emphasize the point. Conservatives under Francisco Sa Carneiro won a clear victory in Portugal and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt increased his majority in the Bundestag thanks to the growing strength of the centerist Free Democrats. Meanwhile, the conservative Christian Democrats and their Bavarian sister party again won a larger percentage of the vote than the chancellor's liberal Social Democrats. Even the once solid Socialists of Scandinavia have flirted with the right in recent years.

The shift has been quite apparent in the United States, too, especially because it has continued through a Democratic administration that was elected — setting aside the Ford interregnum — to replace a disgraced Republican regime. Campaign references to President Carter as a clone of Ronald Reagan are hyperbolic, but as with all hyperbole, there is at least a trace of truth at their base. A liberal president, it can be fairly argued, would have called for an incomes policy long ago. He might also have — and we are grateful Mr. Carter hasn't — tried to prevent any real growth in defense spending. There are plenty of clear-cut differences between the two men and their policies, but the midpoint between them is farther right than it used to be. It has escaped no one's notice, of course, that Mr. Reagan has done considerable scurrying toward the middle since the campaign began.

In Britain, though, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has had close to a year and a half now to try out her highly conservative Tory Friedmanism, which assigns to the money supply the role the Bible gives to God. The result has been very high inflation, very high unemployment, no growth and extremely low profitability for business. Despite the performance and growing opposition within the Conservative Party, Mrs. Thatcher shows every sign of staying on course. Her determination can be attributed in part to conviction and in part to her party's strength in Parliament.

But it certainly must have been influenced some by the Labor Party's showing at Blackpool. Unlike U.S. politics, which are being drawn toward the center, British politics seem to be polarizing. Labor is making sounds suggesting it is moving into the red danger zone of the political spectrum, which could persuade any number of moderates who are being hurt by Tory economic policies to vote Conservative. There are undoubtedly a large number of British voters who have become disenchanted with Mrs. Thatcher's policies, but who would find it impossible to vote for union rule and unilateral disarmament. That might not be what Labor would deliver, but it is what it is promising. By comparison, the U.S. choice looks a bit less grim.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Binding the Rich and Poor

As night follows day, another hike in oil prices will follow the war in the Gulf. But the pain of this surtax will not be evenly spread across the globe. It will strike hardest at the poor nations. Yet as day follows night, the leaders of those nations will blame only the industrial democracies for their trouble, for they have turned a half-truth into dogma.

This much is clearly and sadly true: The amount of development assistance allocated by the West to the poorest countries is "shockingly small in both relative and absolute amounts." The words are Robert McNamara's, in his valedictory as president of the World Bank. What is demonstrably not true is that Western aid alone could cure what ails the Third World. A single devastating fact underscores the point. In 1973, the oil bill of the less-developed nations was $7 billion. That bill this year, even without taking the Gulf war into account, is likely to be $67 billion.

Burdensome trade deficits have been a direct result of the tenfold increase in the poor nations' fuel import bills. Their distress has been magnified by the inflation-fed economic slump in the West, which is itself partly attributable to oil prices. In other words, the rich and poor share an interest in steadying oil supplies and prices. But acting together on that interest requires acknowledging the damage done by the OPEC cartel, which few of the Third World's Group of 77 nations are willing to do.

Instead, the group is pressing exclusively at the United Nations for what it calls a "new international economic order." It wants Western aid doubled, and debts up to $280 billion canceled. It wants to form other commodity cartels against the industrial nations and at the same time to have Western tariff barriers lowered. These demands range from the politically difficult to the economically impossible. They ask much of the capitalist West and little of the Communist East, even though Soviet-bloc assistance is merely .04 percent of gross national product — "scarcely measurable," in Mr. McNamara's words.

The group's inflexible economic thinking and rosy (even envious?) view of OPEC have a bitter consequence. They obscure the real merit of the group's case and make collaboration with it doubly hard.

Obviously OPEC alone is not to blame for the West's costly addiction to oil; indeed, a realistic price for oil is essential if alternative fuels are to be developed. And it is a caricature to depict OPEC as merely a greedy highwayman, bent on extortion of the rich. In fact, as Mr. McNamara reports, Arab oil producers have contributed 4 percent of their gross national product to development assistance since 1973. Hard-pressed consumers like Pakistan have been given distress rebates. Only recently, Venezuela and Mexico agreed to provide liberal credits to their customers in Central America and the Caribbean.

But the oil producers, and their poor and rich customers alike, share a range of interests that they need to learn to identify. If the world economy sinks into recession, OPEC also loses; if inflation saps purchasing power, OPEC, too, is hurt. The universal interest lies in assuring stable supplies and predictable, realistic prices. When the Group of 77 can bring itself to admit these realities, the heated North-South debate may finally turn into a mature conversation about the world's still abysmal poverty.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Reagan vs. Nature

Ronald Reagan came out against Mount St. Helens this week. Even allowing for the extravagance of campaign rhetoric, this, along with other of his recent comments on environmental pollution, was about as wrong as you can get. If not, in fact, a little wronger.

Speaking to representatives of Ohio's coal and steel industries, the Republican candidate said he suspected that Mount St. Helens had released more sulfur dioxide into the air "than has been released in the last 10 years of automobile driving or things of that kind that people are so concerned about." As it happens, automobiles produce nitric oxide, carbon monoxide and other types of pollutants, but negligible amounts of sulfur dioxide. If Mr. Reagan was referring to power plant emissions, he was also wrong. The volcano has emitted an average of 1,500 tons of sulfur dioxide a day for the past 100 or so days. Daily man-made production of this pollutant in the United States is 81,000 tons.

Mr. Reagan then went on to assert that air pollution has been "substantially controlled" and that millions of dollars are being wasted on auto emissions controls and other devices to control nitrogen oxide pollution. It takes a special gift to have made remarks like these on a day when the largest city in Mr. Reagan's home state was more or less closed down largely because of automobile-caused air pollution. By way of explanation, Mr. Reagan defended his earlier comments attributing 93 percent of all nitrogen oxide pollution to vegetation. What he did not mention was that the 93 percent is a benign, nontoxic, naturally occurring gas called nitrous oxide, whereas the remaining 7 percent is composed of nitric oxide and nitrogen dioxide, both the products of burning fossil fuels and both harmful in a variety of ways to health and air quality.

Mr. Reagan also told his audience that despite all the opposition to oil drilling off the coast of Santa Barbara, there have been "16 permanent oil slicks in the Santa Barbara Channel as long as the memory of man" and that "around the turn of the century when we did know something about oil, Santa Barbara was a great health spa for the country," which advertised that winds blowing across the natural slicks "purified the air and prevented the spread of infectious diseases." There *are* slicks in the Santa Barbara Channel caused by natural seepage of oil from the ocean floor. But what was Mr. Reagan's message? Was it that the natural pollution nullifies or is in some way comparable to the disastrous 1969 Santa Barbara oil-well blowout that produced a slick covering 800 square miles of water and blackened miles of beach with oil and dead and dying birds? The former governor's professed belief that more atmospheric contamination is caused by Mother Nature than by man-made pollution is spectacular in its misinformation, yet Mr. Reagan stubbornly persists in it.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

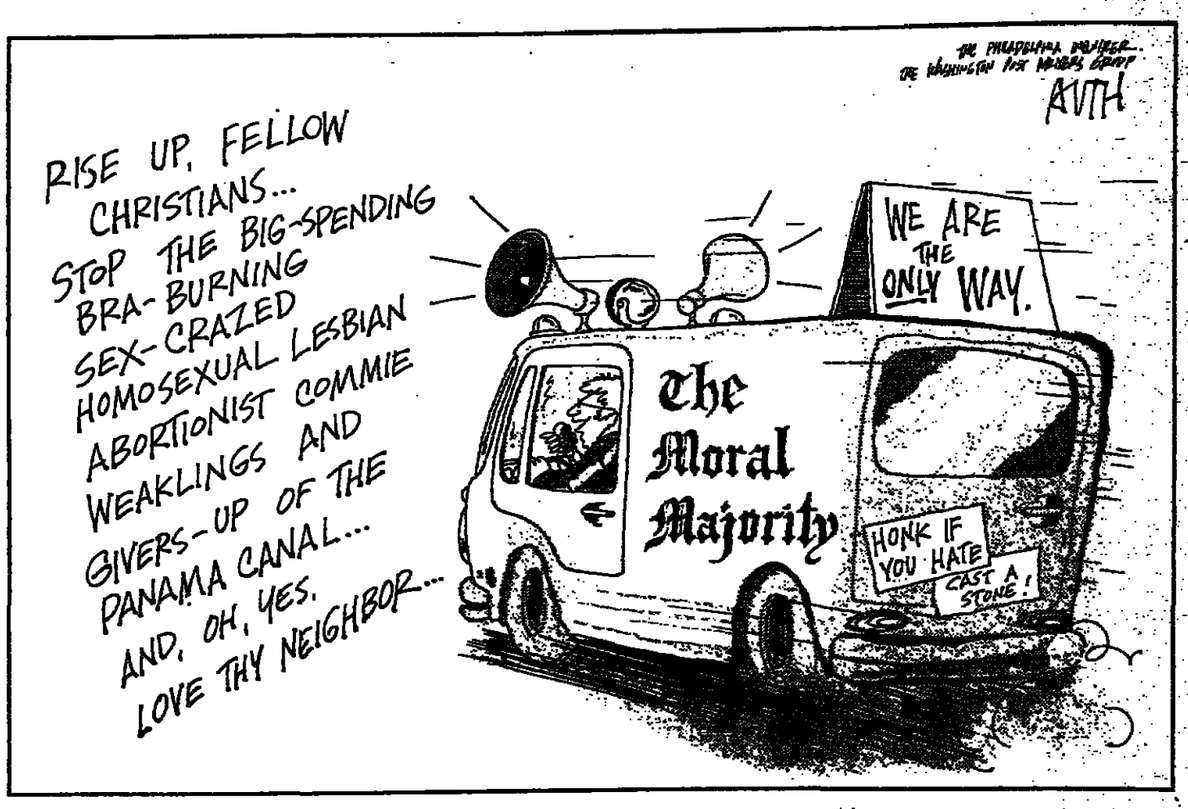
October 11, 1905

PARIS — The revelations of Mr. Delcasse, former French minister of foreign affairs, are repudiated in England. The leading papers do not consider seriously his incredible assertion that the Balfour Cabinet offered, in the eventuality of a German attack on France, to mobilize the British forces, seize the Kiel Canal and throw 100,000 troops into Schleswig-Holstein. In France, the revelations have provoked an outburst of indignation, for they have revealed the magnitude of the danger to which Mr. Delcasse has exposed his country. He cannot have overlooked the fact that this must inevitably involve France in war, yet he persisted, though fully aware that France was unprepared.

Fifty Years Ago

October 11, 1930

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "The testimony before the German Supreme Court of Herr Adolf Hitler, the Austrian agitator who is the leader of the second largest party in the Reichstag, can be understood only by referring it to the exigencies of the case before that tribunal. The Fascist chieftain is an adroit propagandist and sensationalist. But as a truculent politician he went far beyond the case in court. Vengeance at home first was his program, then nullification, legal or illegal, of the Versailles Treaty. Hitler is a Jacobin, but few expect him to go down in history as a Robespierre or Danton. His firebrand threats were made to influence domestic politics."



Peking's Strategy of Denial in Indochina

By Michael Leifer

LONDON — Virtually from the advent of the People's Republic, successive Chinese governments have pursued a consistent strategy of denial in Indochina. Moved by classical balance of power considerations rather than by ideological priorities, China has sought to prevent any hostile major power from establishing a position of advantage or dominance at its southern periphery. The consistency of this policy was well expressed after the end of the Vietnam War by Deng Xiaoping in his admonition against "letting the tiger in through the back door while expelling the wolf through the front gate."

It is the tiger (i.e. the Soviet Union) rather than the wolf (i.e. the United States) which is the political predator which now exercises the minds of the post-Mao leadership in Peking. It may be argued, however, that the current Chinese policy toward Indochina, especially Vietnam, has served to facilitate Soviet access. China's determination to teach Vietnam a lesson for its invasion of Kampuchea — expressed in part in its act of punishment in February, 1979 — has changed the quality of the relationship between Vietnam and the Soviet Union to one of undue dependence.

Testy Ties

The catalyst which moved relations between China and Vietnam past a point of no return was the issue of the political identity and external affiliations of Pol Pot's Kampuchea. During the course of 1978, China was drawn into increasing support of this barbarous regime because of a conviction that Vietnam had become a political surrogate of the Soviet Union in order to impose a pattern of political conformity on the states of Indochina. This conviction reinforced an underlying antagonism arising from traditional differences, divergences of strategic interests and disputation over offshore islands.

It is likely that mutual misperception in both Hanoi and Peking was responsible for transforming a testy relationship into one distinguished by open and violent animosity. Vietnam's conclusion of a treaty of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union in November, 1978, confirmed for Peking the client status of the Vietnamese government which it had earlier charged with persecuting its resident Chinese community.

On the day that Phnom Penh fell to the Vietnamese expeditionary force, the Chinese media commented "As is known to all, it is to serve the Soviet Union in its expansionist strategic plan that the Vietnamese authorities have invaded Kampuchea so recklessly."

With a view of Vietnam as an externally inspired regional poacher, China set out to act as regional gamekeeper to chastise its Communist neighbor. China's limited military intervention and punitive expedition was not intended to challenge the existence of the government in Hanoi. It was intended to underline the geopolitical context of Chinese-Vietnamese relations and to demonstrate that Vietnam could not escape retribution because of a treaty of friendship and a virtual alliance with the Soviet Union.

Compromise

China's military intervention in Vietnam undoubtedly had a chastising effect. But it did not chasten the Vietnamese government to the extent of inducing a willingness to compromise over Kampuchea. "The situation in Kampuchea is irreversible" was the response from Hanoi, together with a closer association with the Soviet Union including improved access to naval facilities in the former U.S. military base at Cam Ranh Bay. In turn, China has sustained its determination to teach Vietnam a lesson and to exact the highest possible price for its military adventure in Kampuchea.

China has continued to apply military and economic pressure on Vietnam by deploying sufficient troops along their common border to lend credence to the threat of inflicting a second punishment. In addition, the political stability of Vietnam's client Laos has been threatened by indirect support for a dissident so-called Lao National Liberation Front. Finally, China has been active in sustaining the insurgent Khmer Rouge operating along the Thai-Kampuchean border so that it remains increasingly costly to ensure the consolidation of the Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh.

The apparent objective of China's policy is to subject Vietnam to a debilitating process of attrition designed to break the political will of the leadership in Hanoi. Vietnamese requests for a resumption of negotiations over their unresolved conflict, suspended since March, have been turned down on the ground that they were being used "to justify Vietnam's aggression on Kampuchea."

The only indication of a measure of compromise has been the statement in September by Premier Zhao Ziyang that China would participate in an international conference on Kampuchea if Vietnam began to withdraw its troops from the country. Such a precondition has, so far, been unacceptable to Vietnam which justifies its military presence on the ground of a threat of regional hegemonism from China.

Distortion

China's persistent determination to coerce Vietnam into bending its knee politically has provoked a conventional balance-of-power response in the form of an alliance relationship with the Soviet Union. Indeed, to the extent that it has succeeded in driving Vietnam deeper into the political embrace of the Soviet Union, the outcome of its policy may be regarded as a distortion of strategic priorities. The object of China's strategy of denial was to counter the extension and consolidation of Soviet influence in Indochina, not to promote it.

Nevertheless, it may be argued that China has been obliged to react strongly to Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea as a matter of political self-respect. Otherwise, its standing as a regional power would have been diminished. Correspondingly, it has been obliged to demonstrate that it is not intimidated by Soviet patronage of Vietnam irrespective of the impact of its policies on Chinese-Vietnamese relations.

China's policy in Indochina is best contemplated as a long-term undertaking not to be assessed on the basis of success, or failure during the course of one- or two-day seasons. It is intended to drive home the geopolitical reality of life to the Vietnamese. The Japanese, the French and the Americans all came from across the seas and eventually returned to their point of origin. China represents a permanent and powerful political fixture — marching with Indochina for eternity. China's policy is based also on the rationale that the relationship between Vietnam and the Soviet Union is beset by internal contradictions which will be aggravated by making Vietnam find its Vietnam in Kampuchea.

A resolution of Chinese-Vietnamese conflict holds the key to the political future of the whole of Indochina. An ideal accommodation would be one whereby governments in Phnom Penh and Vientiane, acceptable to that in Hanoi, are not perceived in Peking to constitute client components of a Vietnamese-dominated Indochinese federation serving as the instrument of Soviet containment policy.

Such an ideal reconciliation would seem most unlikely as both China and Vietnam retain adverse conceptions of the appropriate political future of Indochina. As a consequence, China persists with a policy of protracted punishment designed to have an equivalent political effect to that of traditional Chinese torture.

The writer is a specialist in Southeast Asian affairs at the London School of Economics. He wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune.

Menacing Ripples in Gulf

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The Iraqi-Iranian war is now developing the ominous strategic implications feared from the start. Though both continue to proclaim neutrality, the United States and the Soviet Union are being dragged in sideways through inevitable calculations of potential gains and losses, and the attempt to maintain some measure of control.

So far, the rest of the world has been spared a desperate oil crisis, thanks to the prior buildup in stocks and willingness of other producers to maintain or increase supplies. But the effect of hostilities has already spread to the point where intricate political relations in the Gulf have been upset. The one certain outcome is that a new and probably less favorable balance for the West will emerge. Chances are that it will increase the strains between the United States and its European allies and further undermine the security of Israel.

Two major facts have been demonstrated in the fighting to date.

One is that Iraq's President Saddam Hussein gravely miscalculated and may be overthrown as a result. The other is that the war has reinforced Iranian national support for the Khomeini regime, rather than toppling it in favor of a military government as Mr. Hussein and Iranian exiles had hoped.

Iranian President Bani-Sadr told French reporter Eric Rouleau this week that Tehran had advance notice of the attack through a secret document it bought "for lots of money" recording a meeting of Iraqis, Iranian exiles, and U.S. and Israeli military experts in France. True or not true, that seems to be the basis for the Iranian charge that the United States was behind Iraq's terrible mistake and it feeds Mr. Bani-Sadr's willingness to believe the Russians are not helping Iraq despite evidence to the contrary.

So far, Moscow has both shrewdly and prudently exploited the opportunities presented. A first, significant gain has been the signing of a friendship treaty with Syria, something the Russians have wanted for a decade. Damascus had refused so long as Moscow backed Syria's rivals in Baghdad and it believed itself capable of manipulating the Arab balance.

Choice for Moscow

But now, isolated except for Libya, with its army bogged down in *Lebanon and its survival threatened* by mounting Moslem Brotherhood attacks at home, the Syrian regime has accepted the tie. It isn't just a piece of paper, as the Russians proved when they used such a treaty as a pretext for invading Afghanistan.

Nor, as things now stand, has Moscow been obliged to choose between its Iraqi and Syrian clients as it had to choose between Somalia and Ethiopia. The Iraqis must depend on Soviet arms so long as they are fighting, but they aren't getting enough to emerge triumphant and turn on Syria. If Saddam Hussein is ousted, successors will almost surely come from the Iraqi Army and their first concern will be to rebuild their forces.

Nothing can be ruled out in the Middle East, but the odds are very small that they would pursue his cautious effort to veer westward and very large that they would flock back to Moscow.

Baghdad hasn't even had diplomatic relations with the United *States since the 1967 Arab-Israeli* war. Now, Iraqi Communists are attacking Saddam Hussein on grounds that he went after the wrong enemy, Iran instead of Israel, and ever more virulent anti-Israeli campaigns can be expected from Iraq to divert public emotions should the humiliation of failure in the war with Iran have to be admitted.

Such fears of a drastic new tilt toward the Russians in the region must lie behind the decision of Jordan's King Hussein to help his Iraqi namesake. They are part of the reason for France's veiled support for Iraq. There is even cause to wonder whether Jordan's king hasn't received tacit endorsement for this from Saudi Arabia, despite the Saudis' cooperation with the United States.

Whether the United States is secretly encouraging or simply not discouraging the supply of U.S.-made arms and spare parts to Iran, U.S. interests in seeing the war end on terms as near the status quo ante and as quickly as possible are obvious, and far more important than the hostages.

It is an extra handicap to U.S. diplomacy that the war erupted in the middle of an election campaign, adding anti-Iranian sentiment and domestic politics to the already frightfully dangerous and complex equation.

The Russians keep dangling the lure of a superpower guarantee of Gulf security and oil supplies as a way out of the mess. To accept would only consolidate their gains at no cost to Moscow. So far, Washington has wisely kept to the delicate line of trying to contain the war and strengthening vulnerable neighbors to the battlefield.

Volatile Region

But this is requiring an even greater arms buildup in a volatile region. It is the whirlwind harvest of seeds sewn when the United States poured unlimited arms into Iran in support of the late shah's ambition to become "policeman of the Gulf," encouraging Iraq's rival buildup.

The urgent need now is to try to stop the war without clear defeat for either side. Then the lesson must be drawn. The higher the level of force delivered to regimes in the Middle East, the greater the insecurity. Oil and guns are an explosive, not a stabilizing, mixture.

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—*Letters*—

Hollow Men

In "The Making of Hollow Men" (IHT, Oct. 1), William Pfaff comments that after electing politicians to office, we turn them into performers afraid to show what they really are because it will undoubtedly have a bad side.

This commentary precisely characterizes the Carter administration's foreign policy. Mr. Carter was elected because he was a man of principles and ethics. Yet sometime in the last four years, while playing the role of peacemaker and human rights activist, he has led his administration in the pursuit of these goals in a tip-toe fashion, afraid of bumps and bruises, which may have done greater injury in the long run. The days of cushiony foreign policy — if they ever existed — are no longer.

MARYELIZABETH SMITH.
Milan.

Boring ...her ... Hysteria ...and ... Of Carter

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Yes, Jimmy Carter has done the impossible. He has invented boring hysteria.

He now says that if Ronald Reagan, the racist warmonger elected it will be a "catastrophe" and "too bleak to contemplate." (Mr. Carter's words and typical of the campaign he calls "moderate in tone") because Mr. Reagan "might" (Mr. Carter can't be absolutely sure, and he is such a responsible fellow) separate Jews from Christians."

The evident premise of Mr. Carter's campaign is that if he is relentlessly coarse, day in and day out, his coarseness will stop being news. He may be right. Long after his last campaign is just a fragment of memory, it will still interest students of ...ars as a case study of how the public and the press react to a President's attempt to desensitize the ...

There is this to be said, by way of extenuation, about Mr. Carter's shrillness. What else can he do? Talk about his record? It is (to borrow a phrase from the phrase-maker) "too bleak to contemplate."

Consider. The day that he began with his "Jew from Christian" ... burst began with him bragging about how militarily strong he has made the United States. But when Mr. Carter touches an issue, the ... is like detonating dynamite in the mountains in winter: He is buried beneath an avalanche of awkward facts. Here are some such from Eugene Rostow of the Yale Law School, formerly undersecretary of state (1966-69):

Between 1976 and 1979, ... military manpower declined from 4,438,000 to 4,220,000 while Soviet manpower increased from 14,665,000 to 14,785,000. The ... heavy and medium tanks increased from 9,181 to 10,867, but Soviet tank forces increased from 41,000 to 47,000. The United States ... ed nearly 3,000 armored personnel carriers, but the Russians have a 4-to-1 advantage, ... 22,000. U.S. attack submarines increased from 74 to 80, the Russians' from 252 to 266. U.S. ... gates increased from 64 to 67, Russians' from 149 to 169. U.S. anti-tank weapons increased from 5,300 to 15,500, Russia's from 14,000 to 22,500. The Soviet Union kept its anti-ballistic missile launchers at 64; the United States kept its at zero. U.S. SAM (surface to air missile) launchers were reduced from 108 to zero; the Soviet deployment remained at more than 9,000. The number of warheads deployed on ICBMs remained 2,154; Soviet deployment rose from 2,117 to 4,306.

Carter cannot be blamed for wanting to change the subject from defense to almost anything else, the economy. But four years ago he said 6 percent inflation, which is what he has averaged this year, was "unacceptable." And the prime rate then was 7 percent. Oh, hey, let's change the subject. Well, how the racist warmonger Reagan will "separate" Jews from Christians.

The morning after that outburst The Washington Post (IHT, Oct. 9) declared that "Jimmy Carter is campaigning like a politician gone haywire," with "frantic, overheated, boomeranging attacks." That evening it was reported that Carter had decided to temper his shrillness because it was hurting his campaign.

But in a TV interview with ABC's Barbara Walters that evening, Mr. Carter was running true to form. He generously shared with Mr. Reagan the blame for the anti-Reagan name-calling that has lowered the tone of the campaign. He magnanimously indicated that he bore no grudge against Mr. Reagan for the injuries he has done to Mr. Reagan; and then repeated a wild misrepresentation of some Reagan statements.

Mr. Carter blamed his egregious excess on "human nature." There is sure is a lot of that going around.

In the speech in which he said Mr. Reagan "might" divide Americans from Christian, he also said that Reagan might divide "black from white" and "North from South" and "rural from urban." So now you can give your undivided attention to baseball's World Series, wherewith preview some of the charges Mr. Carter will make as he works himself into a late-October frenzy. Mr. Carter, the Elmer's Glue that holds this rickety country public together, will charge that if elected, Mr. Reagan will divide Americans from Capital from labor.

Methodists from Presbyterians.

Those who like yogurt from those who don't.

Those who favor free coinage of silver at 16-to-1 from those who don't.

Those who like argyle socks from those who don't.

Serbo-Americans from Croatian-Americans.

Kramer from Kramer.

And so on — and on — and on — and Yawn.

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1979

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hatcher Tells Party f Stand on Policies

United Press International

GHTON, England — Prime ter Margaret Thatcher said that she is determined to ahead with her tough anti-in- policies as the only hope of ng economic recovery to n.

also pledged that her Con- ive party government would n loyal to the alliance with nited States, to NATO and European Common Market. ill not betray them," she de- in a 40-minute address to osing session of her the Con- ive Party's annual rank-and- nvention.

s. Thatcher received a six- e standing ovation from the delegates. Outside the con- ce center on Brighton's front, about 1,000 members Trotskyite Socialist Work- Party and trade unionists ed anti-Thatcher slogans and held back behind barriers by police.

e are engaged in a massive of restoring confidence and ty to our people." Mrs. her said in her speech, add- at this has become "even vital than ever" since the La- arty's annual convention last

or demanded abolition of the House of Lords, unilateral nuclear disarmament, withdrawal from the Common Market and creation of a full Socialist state in Britain.

Mrs. Thatcher said repeatedly that her government's prime objective is to defeat inflation, which is about 16 percent in Britain. She also described as a "human tragedy" Britain's current 2.2 million jobless total. But she firmly rejected any increase in public spending in order to create more jobs.

She conceded the possibility of another "winter of discontent" like that of 1978-79 when massive strikes hit water, sewage, gas, electricity, hospitals and other key services.

"But I believe an autumn of greater understanding and hope will be followed by a winter of common sense," she said.

Mrs. Thatcher warned of a continued Soviet military threat to the West: "The irresponsibility of the Labor left on defense increases as the danger looms larger. But we are pursuing a defense policy that our potential foes will respect."

Britain has contracted, the prime minister noted, to buy the Trident missile system from the United States to replacing the aging Polaris missile system.



United Press International

FIAT PROTEST — Rome's Piazza del Colosseo is filled with strikers protesting against Fiat's plan to lay off 23,000 auto workers for three months. Nine million workers throughout Italy joined the four-hour general strike Friday. Three big labor federations called mass meetings and marches in major cities. Fiat is Italy's largest private employer.

E. Germany Raises Exchange Minimum

The Associated Press

BERLIN — East Germany has said that it is increasing as much as fourfold the amount of money that Westerners must exchange on visits there.

The announcement has drawn a sharp reaction from West Germany and caused a sudden worsening of relations between the two Germanys.

The new policy, revealed Thursday by Finance Minister Werner Schneider, was seen as an attempt to cut back on the number of West Germans and other Westerners who visit East Germany every year.

About 8 million Westerners, mostly West Germans, travel to East Germany annually, and the Bonn government encourages such visits as a way of improving ties between the two states which were divided after World War II.

Guenther Gaus, West Germany's permanent representative in East Berlin, was expected to deliver a sharp protest Friday to the East German Foreign Ministry over the action.

It appeared that the East Germans delayed the step until after last Sunday's elections in West Germany. Announcement of the increase would have embarassed Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who had made his efforts at improving relations with the East the centerpiece of his campaign.

In Bonn, government spokesman Klaus Boelling called the East German move a "severe strain for relations between the two German states" and contradicted East Berlin statements that the government was seeking better ties with the West.

Rainer Barzel, a leading member of the opposition Christian Democratic Union and a former unsuccessful candidate for chancellor, said the increase in the mandatory exchange rate "aggravates efforts to improve human conditions [in East Germany] and casts a new stone, this time money, at the Berlin Wall."

The East German news agency said that beginning Monday, residents of non-Communist countries would have to pay 25 marks (about $14) a day for each day they planned to be in East Germany or East Berlin.

Under the current system, visitors to East Germany pay 13 marks (about $7.20) a day but only 6.50 marks ($3.60) for one-day excursions into East Berlin.

Visitors to East Berlin must now pay the same rate as those traveling to other parts of East Germany. Pensioners, who had been exempt from the former exchange rules, must now pay the full amount under the new system.

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Jenkins Urges Japan to Deal Directly With Common Market

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

USSELS — The Japanese nment is making a mistake ursuing bilateral diplomacy members of the European omic Community over such oversial issues as trade, ac- ng to Roy Jenkins, the outgo- resident of the EEC Commis- Instead, he said, Japan d follow the U.S. example by g directly with the Common et.

e feel that Japan makes a ke in pursuing certain eco- and trade issues through in- al member states rather than in effect playing one country ainst another — and the gov- nt would be wiser dealing the community as a whole," enkins said.

e United States does not that mistake," he added, not- at "we have direct, working ons with Washington on a of key issues, including

Jenkins said that, assuming should shift its trade diplo- and EEC member countries the commission should h a round of broadly based liberalization negotiations. he said, should be aimed at ting Japanese exports to countries; opening Japan to exports; development of two- investment flows, and ex- ge of technology.

Talks Are Set

se and related trade issues pected to be raised initially russels on Monday during between senior EEC trade of- and Nachiro Amaya, Ja- deputy minister for interna- relations. They will be discussed in more detail on Oct. 27 when Mr. Jenkins meets with Saburo Okita, Japan's foreign trade minister.



Roy Jenkins

This is the first time that Mr. Jenkins has publicly taken such a position on Japan and the EEC. It was stated during a recent interview in which Mr. Jenkins discussed his four-year term as EEC president, which is to end in three months. The post will then go to Gaston Thorn, Luxembourg's foreign minister.

In the discussion of his stewardship, Mr. Jenkins commented on how he perceived EEC's approach to emerging issues and other nations. He noted that the handling of future Japanese-EEC trade talks, reform of the controversial Common Agricultural Policy and other questions would, obviously, have to be tackled by his successor and others on the 12-member commission after they take office next Jan. 6.

"There will be unfinished business, but we certainly are no lame-duck commission as can be seen by our current involvement in the EEC steel situation ... I expect to be very busy in the weeks ahead," Mr. Jenkins said.

Monetary Outcast

At least half of the EEC commissioners are expected to be reappointed for four-year terms, EEC sources said.

Mr. Jenkins, who was a British chancellor of the exchequer in a Labor government, also said that there was "a strong possibility verging on probability" that Britain would join the European Monetary System (EMS) in the "reasonably near future." EEC sources said this could be next year.

Mr. Jenkins conceded that there were no talks in progress that are aimed at reversing Britain's avowed refusal to link the pound sterling with the other eight EMS currencies. But he said that he believed British ties to the EMS would be in the interest of Britain and of Europe — a view he has regularly emphasized since before his four-year term at the EEC.

One of the most-pressing and crucial issues facing the EEC is how to reform or modify the EEC's controversial and costly, agricultural policy, Mr. Jenkins said. The EEC estimates that farm spending, if it should continue rising at present rates, will exhaust the EEC's financial resources by the end of 1981. "It is not a question of optimism, since our situation is one of being in a room with water pouring in — it is reaching the ceiling," he said. "Either we drown or we reduce the level of the water."

But to cut farm spending, he acknowledged, would continue to be politically difficult to do.

Since the late 1960s, the costs of operating the policy have more than tripled; in the 1980 budget of $24.6 billion, the policy accounts for about 70 percent of spending.

For next year, the commission is preparing a series of proposals that include changes in the EEC budget. "Restructuring is the goal," as Mr. Jenkins put it. The proposals are expected to be presented to member governments by the end of next June. "There will be a political crunch at around that time," he said.

EEC sources said that the most likely options could lead to significant cuts of farm-support prices, or limit production guarantees now provided to EEC farmers. In varying forms, these options have been proposed before, unsuccessfully, by the commission to governments.

"The CAP is undoubtedly the most developed aspect of community policy, yet the community is not only an agricultural one ... there are distortions," Mr. Jenkins said.

He added that, during the meeting of EEC leaders that is to be held in Luxembourg Dec. 1-2 — it will be the last summit meeting he will attend as commission president — he hoped there would be agreement on developing a broad-based EEC industrial strategy, including EEC support for key sectors, such as energy and telematics.

EEC Political Role

Meanwhile, Mr. Jenkins did not indicate that he favored or forsaw a greater role for the EEC Commission in forthering political cooperation between EEC members, including foreign policy and covering EEC initiatives in the Middle East. "We certainly become involved and are present, but such issues are best left to the Council of Ministers," he said.

"We at the commission have increased our influence and we have preserved our political independence, but we are not emerging into the government of Europe," he added.

As examples of this growing influence, Mr. Jenkins cited the summit meeting of Western leaders in Venice last spring and the averting of a transatlantic trade war over steel. The steel dispute was resolved during behind-the-scenes talks among President Carter, himself and other leading U.S. and EEC officials.

Their agreement led to the recent U.S. reinstatement of the so-called trigger prices on imported steel, which EEC producers wanted. Had the trigger not been put into effect again, the EEC might have retaliated with levies on U.S. industrial products. "Had we not been able to work this out at the U.S.-EEC level, the results could have been devestating," Mr. Jenkins said.

He refused to be drawn into any discussion of his future, although last June he hinted strongly that, after leaving the EEC, he planned to return to Britain to form a centrist political party. "I prefer to let the speculation continue for the time being and see what the future holds — later," he said.

Audience Evacuated

The Associated Press

OSLO — The stage was badly damaged but the capacity audience of 1,100 and all actors were safely evacuated from Oslo's National Theater Thursday when fire broke out during the performance.

From the burning stage actress Wenche Foss calmly asked the audience to leave in good order, as they all did.



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Re-Election of Fraser in Doubt

ustralian Polls Give Labor Party Lead

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

DNEY — Australia's national on, which until a few days as assumed to be a walkover Prime Minister Malcolm r, has turned into a contest the publication in the last of four public opinion polls g the Labor Party ahead of raser's Liberals.

stralians will vote Oct. 18. abor Party's leader, William en, will form the government or wins a majority of seats in ment.

e campaign centers on pock- ok issues to the near exclusion ny debate on principles. The r Party hammers at continu- unemployment, high taxes and r of gasoline price increases, the government contends a Labor victory would make matters even worse. In a na- l poll published Wednesday, ercent of those questioned unemployment as the most rtant issue and 91 percent only economic issues.

though Mr. Fraser, who has prime minister since 1975, coffed at the polls in public, a net colleague said in a conver- n Wednesday that the prime ster was deeply worried and the tone of his campaign hes betrayed his nervousness.

e Cabinet officer cited as an ple a speech by Mr. Fraser on day in which he accused the r leadership of being luke- n in its support of Australia's ce with the United States. Fraser's colleague said this incorrect and suggested that ralia was perhaps the only ry in which both government pposition were firm support- f close defense arrangements the United States.

is year Mr. Fraser announced Australia was ready to allow B-52s flying surveillance missover the Indian Ocean in the of the Soviet action in Afghanistan to refuel, and for their crews to rest, in Darwin, on Australia's north coast. A Cabinet source said the request had come from the United States.

But the official said Mr. Fraser went beyond his assent to landing rights and invited the U.S. Navy to consider the use of facilities south of Perth as a home port for vessels in the Indian Ocean fleet. Australian and U.S. sources said the Pentagon was likely to reject the offer as too costly.

Mr. Hayden said he concurred with the United States on its opposition to the port proposal but favored the use of Australian facilities by B-52s. In this context, however, he expects opposition to the stockpiling of U.S. nuclear weapons in Australia.

The United States, as is its custom, has declined any comment on whether the B-52s, which are based on Guam, would carry nuclear arms on surveillance flights touching down in Darwin. An Australian Cabinet source said the government had told the United States that it insisted on its right to approve any flight here that was carrying nuclear arms.

In the only other foreign policy issue to appear in the campaign, Mr. Hayden has announced that he would withdraw recognition from the deposed Cambodian regime of Pol Pot. The Fraser government's continued recognition of the defeated regime has caused differences even within the Cabinet. Foreign Minister Andrew Peacock is known to oppose it and came close to resigning last summer.

The government is expected to vote to seat the Pol Pot delegation at the present session of the UN General Assembly but to announce soon after that it will not continue this recognition.

Explosion at Saudi Plant

Reuters

BAHRAIN — The Saudi press agency says failure to observe safety regulations caused an explosion at a chemical plant's dynamite store in which eight persons died and 11 were injured. The agency Thursday quoted a Saudi civil defense official as saying that afternoon heat had ignited a chemical and set off 400 tons (364,000 kilograms) of dynamite at the plant in eastern Saudi Arabia.

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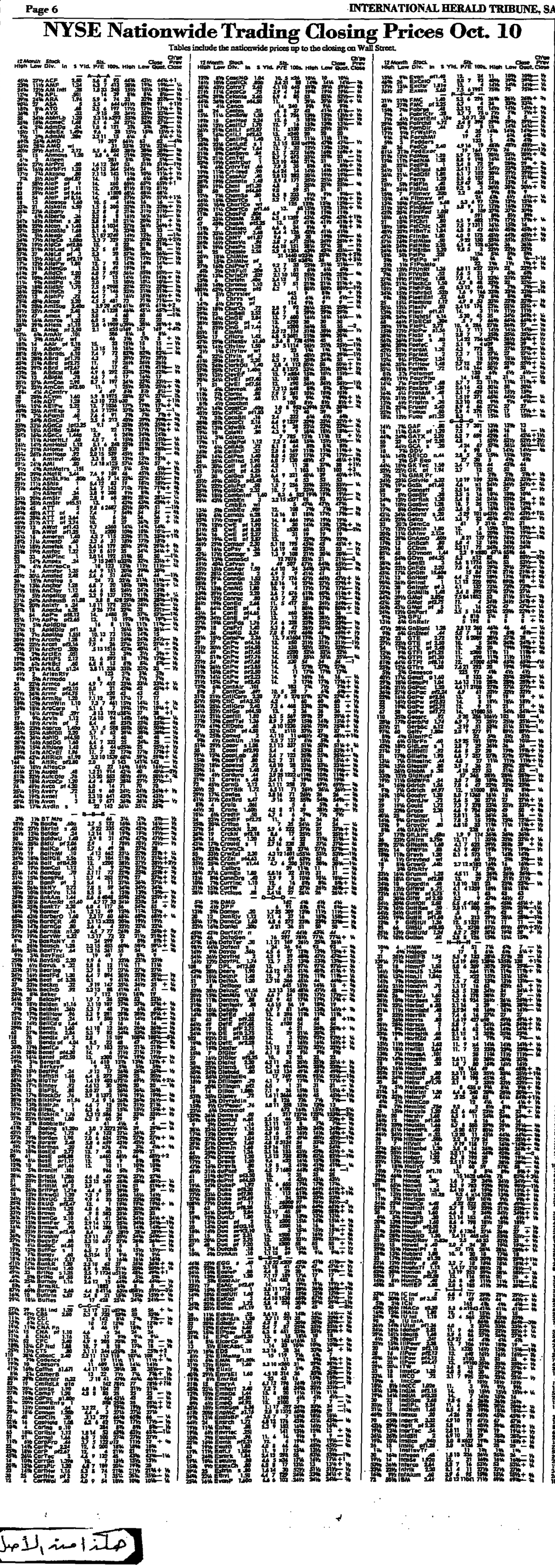
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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.



(Continued on Page 12)

هولة امنه الأصل

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune
weekend

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hina for a Day

by Paul Overy

ONG KONG — It wasn't so long ago that the only way to visit China was in regimented group tours booked well in advance. But recent- s all become much easier. If you're in ong, you can even go for a day trip minimum of formalities.

$175 Hong Kong you can take a train owloon station the 25 miles to the Chi- order across the New Territories and he day visiting the Chinese town of hun (Shenzhen). Alternatively, there is expensive conducted trip (HK$310) by il that takes just over an hour to cover niles across the South China Sea to the ese colony of Macau, where an air- med coach continues to Gongbei, the point into China. This second trip is I recently chose.

ongbei, Chinese customs officials in niforms waited in pairs beneath a huge uting of a surging sea. The first two at passports (if you want a stamp, you ask for it), and a young woman officer tails of cameras and jewelry. The Bank a was represented by a couple in civil- hes at a trestle table, presiding over a x and two pocket calculators made in Here Hong Kong dollars could be ex- l for Chinese *yuan*.

n minutes, our coach had Chinese li- ates hung over its old ones, a new driv- a friendly, earnest Chinese guide who a microphone. Crossing onto the right- de of the road (Macau, like Hong drives on the left), we passed lines of s on bicycles and on foot as we along the potholed Chinese road.

ing views of the Pearl River estuary llowed by the timeless Chinese land- endless flooded paddy fields. Peasants bamboo hats, wading in the muddy plant the young rice, stood up and s we went by.

our coach, which passes every day, has erating for less than a year and for- are still an interesting sight here. Fat ure objects of particular fascination. A d jolly Canadian lady found herself the constant if friendly attention.

now and then we passed large pools l with chicken wire and filled with hun- quacking and flapping ducks, and fish where freshwater fish were being fat- the table.



erners on the one-day trip from Hong Kong into China still attract stares.

r buffalo wallowed in the flooded nly their noses visible above the water. ere reluctantly harnessed to a plough by a peasant knee-deep in mud. Black outed busily along the lanes, scarcely to glance at our coach. On the higher banana palms and lychee groves grew in front of two-story houses built, our ld us, before the revolution.

irst place of call was the school at Cu- illage dedicated to the memory of Sun hero of both Communist China and alist Taiwan. It was built in 1936 in nal style with red brick and blue glazed l wide curving decorative eaves.

by stands the house that Sun Yat-sen d and built for himself in 1892, next to sant hut where he was born in 1866 molished). It is beautifully kept, with m atmosphere that attends the homes famous dead. A blend of traditional Chinese and Western architectural styles, its interior is typical of simple Chinese houses, with rooms leading off a central entrance hall. Chinese houses traditionally face the east, but Sun Yat-sen deliberately designed his home with a Western orientation. A tree he planted stands in the courtyard with a simple arrangement of flowers and green potted plants.

After visiting the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall, which displays relics and photographs of China's first president, we were served tea in a single-story resthouse with comfortable bamboo chairs. Large fans overhead stirred the humid air, which in the south China summer clings to the skin like damp bathtowels. A huge hi-fi system played jaunty and oddly Western-sounding music.

A guide made a short speech about Sun Yat-sen's life, followed by a muffled old recording of a speech in Cantonese he made shortly before his death. Part of it was translated into English: "China will be strong again and weak no more. We will transform from being poor to rich. With this we could overthrow the superpowers now."

Words to ponder as we visited the disappointing souvenir shop, stocked mainly with goods mass-produced in Shanghai. Much better things from China can be bought in the China Products shops in Hong Kong, and it's preferable here to buy only cheap token presents, like the little soapstone doves that cost only a few cents.

We set off again through Zhongshan county and lunched at the small city of Shiqui. At the huge and communal Quijing Restaurant, smiling girls served us meat and potato soup, "hundred-year-old eggs," duck, chicken, seafood, fresh greens, young turnips and rice with excellent Chinese beer and Chinese grape wine (rather like sherry).

At the Long-rui Production Brigade nearby — a village of about 3,600 acres growing mainly rice, but also sugar cane, vegetables and peanuts — we were shown into a peasant's house: clean, decent, but extremely simple, with little furniture and a few color photographs and reproduction scroll paintings. The villagers were clearly adequately fed and clothed, but there were few luxuries in evidence, apart from a large portable electric fan in the peasant's home (a necessity in the hot summer).

Nearby was the brigade's primary school, where portraits of Mao and Chou En-lai shared equal place on the classroom wall. Young boys — the school champions of Canton province — played a fiendishly fast demonstration game of ping pong. Village women were busily engaged making bamboo baskets for steaming *dim sum* snacks and enormous piles of lavatory brushes with bamboo handles (neither was available in the souvenir shop).

In the village square, men husked piles of rice with a small motorized machine, pigs snuffled round the perimeter and young children gathered to watch us. We returned to Macau by a different route, then across the wide mouth of the Pearl River in our swift hydrofoil to the brawling laissez-faire capitalism of Hong Kong.

Both the one-day China tour via Macau (lasting from 7:30 a.m. to 6 p.m.) and the one-day trip by train to Shenzhen organized by the China Travel Service (H.K.) Ltd. (offices at 77 Queens' Road, tel: 525.91.21 and 27 Nathan Road, Kowloon, tel: 366.72.01) can also be booked through hotels or travel agents here. Normally you must book 48 hours in advance and will be asked for three passport photographs. ■



Eva Peron, wife of Argentine dictator Juan Peron, greeting her supporters in the 1940s. In "Evita," lyricist Tim Rice (see inset) charts her rise to fame in song.

What Comes After 'Evita'? A Tim Rice Musical About Chess

by Mary Blume

LONDON — Tim Rice (lyrics) and Andrew Lloyd Webber (music) have cleared this week of all engagements to sit down to write their next musical, a task of three or four months. The musical is about chess. *Chess?* Well, remember they all laughed when the team did musicals on Jesus Christ and on Eva Peron and the laughers, it turned out, were wrong.

"Jesus Christ Superstar" opened in 1971 and closed in London only last August. It is the largest-selling album recorded in Britain — sales were more than six million. "Evita" has been running in London since 1978 and has three companies playing at present in the United States, with productions in Spain, Austria and Mexico coming up. A single from the show, "Don't Cry For Me Argentina," is 20th on the list of 100 top-selling singles in Britain in the 1970s.

"I think people are a bit narked by the success of 'Evita,' " Rice says. "They feel we shouldn't write about serious things."

Rice, 36, and Lloyd Webber, 32, are the latest and most resoundingly successful of a thin stream of British musical writers in recent decades. There were the gentlemanly nostalgics, Julian Slade ("Salad Days") and Sandy Wilson ("The Boy Friend"), the brash Lionel Bart ("Oliver!"), the pseudo-Broadway team of Leslie Bricusse and Anthony Newley ("Stop the World — I Want to Get Off").

"They've been a bit thin on the ground," Rice says, "but not as thin as people think." In his opinion, there were about 12 good British musicals and 20 good American ones in the 1960s, while in the 1970s there were three huge British musicals (his own plus "The Rocky Horror Show") to only two blockbusters on Broadway ("Chorus Line" and "Annie").

Rice is as tall, pink and as self-assured as a rising young lawyer, which he once intended to be. He likes radio panel games, lives in Oxfordshire although he and his wife think they should perhaps buy a broom closet in London, is a member of the MCC cricket club and the Rick Nelson fan club, and describes himself as straitlaced and boring:

"It's very easy in this business to go off the rails, get sucked into wine, women and song. I have nothing against those vices, but I'd rather taste them than be swallowed up."

He and Lloyd Webber hit the top, he says, in part because no one else was trying: "The reason we made it in the theater is everyone else in our generation was working in pop. We learned; now we're quite good. I'm slightly surprised that no one else has emerged — someone younger, I mean. I shall be livid when they do."

When they met in 1965, Rice was writing bad pop songs. Lloyd Webber had a burning desire to write musicals, Rice had hardly seen one. "I did see 'My Fair Lady,' but I never saw 'Oliver!' or 'West Side Story.' I saw 'Fiddler on the Roof' when it was revived two years ago. I preferred Ricky Nelson to Richard Rodgers; Andrew was determined to be Richard Rodgers."

Their pop background is crucial to their work, Rice says. "Most of the people who don't like 'Evita' don't like the Beatles. A lot of people who don't like it are too old. They don't understand it soundwise and musicwise.

"I like lyrics to be direct, not obscure. I suppose that's why critics say mine are banal." New York critics were especially undone by such lines in "Evita" as:

I'm their Savior!
That's what they call me
So Lauren Bacall me
Anything goes.

" 'So Lauren Bacall me' was heavily criticized, but Evita was obsessed with being a star. She was a hick, like Elvis. She would rather have been Lauren Bacall than Eva Peron."

Rice got the idea for "Evita" in 1973 when he caught the last 10 minutes of a program on Eva Peron on his car radio. The critics who blasted Rice and Lloyd Webber for being soft on their heroine were, says Rice, soppy liberals who can't stand anything right wing.

"I expected it, but it's ridiculous. She was a very attractive woman who seduced a lot of people. So you have to make her attractive. On top of that, I have a secret admiration for some of the things she did. She was a powerbolic but she gave the working class clout — even in today's Argentina they cannot any longer be ignored. And she was entertaining, which is something we need more of in politics today."

Rice attributes "Evita's" bad New York reviews in part to the fact that it opened first in Los Angeles. "I don't actually care too much. We got the Critics' Award — what a load of hypocrites. I got a certificate signed by nine people, seven of whom gave us terrible reviews.

"People have had a go at me for sitting on the fence. The older I get, the more I sit on the fence. As a writer I don't see why I should have a positive view, I don't trust people who are sure of anything."

What Rice and Lloyd Webber have above all is a feeling for the mood of the time: "Jesus Christ Superstar" reflected the beamish pop religiosity of the late 1960s and early 1970s, as did an earlier work, an oratorio called "Joseph and the Amazing Technicolor Dreamcoat" that came to the West End on "Superstar's" coattails. "Evita" reflects the show-off cynicism of the late 1970s.

In addition, the team picked up a shrewd marketing sense from their pop background (Rice also worked briefly for a record company). "Jesus Christ Superstar" was released first as an album and only staged when it had proved a success. With "Evita" they decided, in Rice's words, that it would also be a good idea to launch the property via records.

"People thought 'Superstar' was a fluke, the album would test the market." When the album sold, backers for the stage production of "Evita" were easily found.

Apart from Lloyd Webber, Rice's favorite composers are Marvin Hamlisch and Charles Strouse ("Annie"). He thinks that the fact that he is not theater-mad helps keep him fresh:

"Yes, I'm still a philistine. I recoil from culture, I've never really seen any Shakespeare. People say 'Evita' is Brechtian. I've never seen Brecht in my life; I wouldn't know him if he bit me."

Webber has just announced that he will score T.S. Eliot's "Old Possum's Book of Practical Cats" for production this spring, a project that leaves Rice unfazed. "I'm hoping to strike up a relationship with Beethoven," he says.

In Rice's view, a musical need not have a strong plot but should have a strong theme. The chess musical they have just begun is, he says, "about East and West, a Russian and a Western champion. It's about whether people would rather be where they come from or do what they want."

Like "Evita," it will be "continuous music with lyrics or, if you like, continuous lyrics set to music." Rice doesn't think musicals should have a book and says his have none.

"I'm the first bloke who won a Tony for best book with no book," he says, "but I'm not going to give it back." ■

hatever Happened to Latin Lovers (Italian Branch)?

by Melton S. Davis

OME — Once, his burning glances across a room could reduce the most sophisticated woman to crawling subjection. Even though he belonged a of Valentino and patent-leather hair, hailed for the style, intensity and num- is amatory exploits.

st, until recently the Italian male had t of references — praiseful testimony ople like Ingrid Bergman, Eva Gardner lmut Berger. This renown even helped an balance of trade, and when an Eng- vspaper or a German official warned the aggressivity of Italians' amatory hes, it did more for tourism than the f Pisa or the view from Amalfi.

n recent years this has all changed: The over is a mere shadow of the latter-day . Not that heavily breathed invitations n-to-earth comments on passing pul- e are completely a thing of the past. ll, there's one's reputation, particularly foreign women, to uphold. But, the old sn't there any more; his heart just seem to be in it.

hard realities of economic survival have ly cut into his free time (which once limitless) but have pushed him into ndeavors. For instance, those young ho once hung around Rome's Trevi in or Florence's Piazza della Repubbli- ing out compliments as if they were ad- g handbills are now dropping bombs, ning cars and taking part in demonstra-

n the Italian male is integrated, he's in orse shape. The myth of success has en the myth of the Latin lover, and stress, not love, is the key word. Italian tennis star Adriano Panatta was quoted recently as saying, "In America, everything is organized, there's money and above all efficiency . . ."

Sportswriters, alarmed, asked, "Can Panatta think only of money? He's no longer the genial and disordered Roman lad with a reputation as a Latin lover and a flair for winning."

Panatta is aware of what's happened. "To guarantee my future," he says, "I have had to accept what seemed like cultural depersonalization."

And if Panatta is kept busy making money by appearing in exhibitions, many others who once passed the time sailing, skiing or making the cocktail circuit, are putting in full hours at the office, paying more attention to bank balance figures than those on ski slopes or beaches.

Still, the image remains abroad of the suave Italian, all charm, the indefatigable lover, the escort supreme, knowledgeable and sensitive. To a certain extent this is true; this is the *homo publicus*. But on the other side of the coin is the *homo privatus*.

The difference was first revealed in a 1977 book by Norberto Valentini and Clara Di Meglio, "The Naked Couple." Where, not too long ago, a marriage certificate for an Italian male was like a license to commit adultery, the authors found an increasing number of once docile Italian *wives* resorting to adultery because they considered their husbands lousy lovers, incapable of fulfilling the bedroom aspirations of modern partners.

The authors judged the sudden and widespread entry of wives into the adultery game once reserved for husbands as the most significant aspect of the survey. They noted that 50 percent of the women interviewed, up from 16 percent 30 years ago (and from 25 percent in 1970), admitted adultery. Male wandering remained static at about 75 percent.

But the male attitude has changed. Even the "crime of honor," wiping out a sexual affront with homicide, once recognized by the law, has been abolished. A more open and permissive society encourages new experiences. Formerly no Italian worthy of the name would accept the vision of his wife's seeking enjoyment in another's arms. He'd get out his Beretta pistol or, in many cases, shotgun, and start firing.

Actor Lando Buzzanca, when asked what he would do upon finding his wife in such a situation, responded, "I'd say, 'Excuse me,' and close the door. Because times have changed. Ten years ago I'd have kicked them both around the block."

Although Italy still has its share of "romantic" kidnappings (a family tries to salvage a kidnapped daughter's "honor" by approving an unwanted marriage with the abductor), this practice has diminished drastically. There's a very good reason: The girls aren't cooperating.

Socially, marriage too has become less necessary. It's not only that many Italian men believe in the old saying, "Marriage is the tomb of love" but, since divorce was legalized, young people are living together without official recognition. Economic motives also induce couples to pass a certain period of breaking-in, postponing church ceremonies until they are more sure about the future. There is less and less desire to regularize relationships (a recent survey showed that 13 percent of all couples in Italy live in "concubinage").

Just as much of the change has taken place among young people, older males are proving to be more interesting partners for younger females. Says 57-year-old actor Ugo Tognazzi, "Young women have re-evaluated the mature man. After a necessary process of liberation, they have discovered the unbeatable qualities of the 50-year-old."

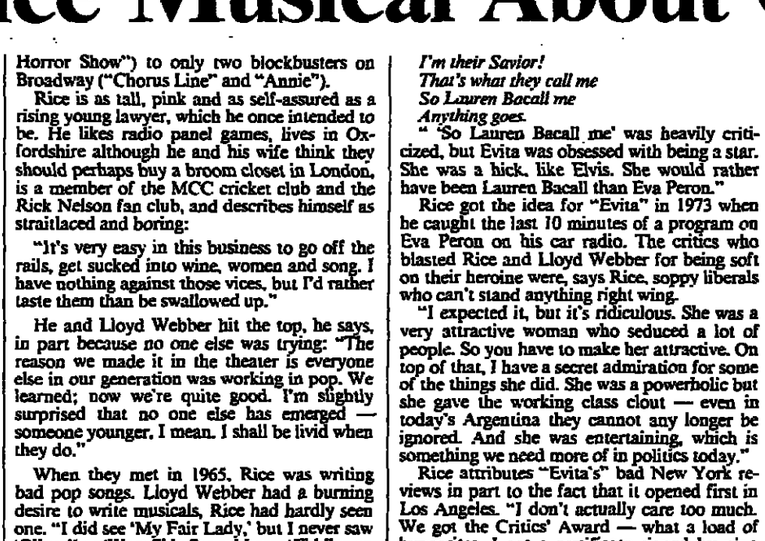


Illustration by Mikael Bonnefoy

The figure of the Latin lover, young or old, has been blown up, according to one who should know: Marcello Mastroianni, now 55. He told this writer that if he had one-tenth of the affairs with which he'd been credited he would have had to be made of iron. "The Latin lover," he said, "is an illusion. It's an expression invented by the Americans."

This, of course, is not quite true, but Italian males have happily gone along with the idea. It is, after all, a country where a man would rather not go to bed with an attractive woman and have everybody think he did, than go to bed with her and not have anyone know about it.

Whether due to this curious attitude or merely to the newly discovered aggressivity of Italian women, there seems to be a growing amount of male impotency. Obviously one menace to virility is so-called "psychic castration" by the feminists, although many Italian men say, "We're paying the price for once having been fascists in the bedroom."

Then there's mama. Not only did she hold social sway over her sons but, with the help of her husband and family ties, she kept them economically dependent. Now young Italian women are taking things into their own hands. One attractive girl, long engaged to an Italian who seemed thoroughly tied to his mother's apron strings, cut the umbilical cord by taking over. She found him a job, thus fulfilling his economic needs, marched him to city hall for a quick marriage ceremony and now has him washing dishes every night.

In line with these changing roles, accentuation of the Italian male characteristics is taking place. This is the peacock quality, which is reaching heights not seen since the 18th century. Uvaldo Baratta, the noted Italian tailor, explains by saying: "Now, for the first time in centuries, the Italian male is being judged not as a man, but as a person. In a way he is competing for the attention that was once ineluctably his because of his sex."

All these attitude modifications have combined to push Italian men into something new for them: relationships . . .

In other words, the Latin lover is becoming satisfied with one partner for a more or less long period. He now appears basically monogamous, going in for long affairs and virtually bypassing "one-night-stands." This is particularly true among the young.

It is also manifesting itself in the fact that the birthrate is down. Where once Italian men wanted lots of children — as a sign of virility

Continued on page 10W

Restaurant Girardet: The Peak of Swiss Perfection

by Patricia Wells

CRISSIER, Switzerland — People don't talk of eating at Restaurant Girardet. They speak breathlessly of pilgrimages and spirituality and other-worldly experiences. And that's too bad for Fredy Girardet. For no chef — however talented — can serve up culinary miracles on Villeroy and Boch china.

By all means, make a trip to the tiny Swiss village of Crissier, just northwest of Lausanne. Eat. Dine. But don't expect a high mass.

Treat the airy, spacious dining room as a restaurant, not a temple. For if you go seeking salvation, you won't find it in ethereal lobsters, woodsy girolles, curls of crayfish or lardoon-studded cabbage. Go anticipating a very good meal and you will get it.

Perfectly fresh Belon oysters, Breton lobsters and Channel sole, flown in daily. Lovely liaisons of rabbit, duck or lamb, with basil, parsley, rosemary or thyme. A wine list with reasonable prices. A cheese cart that's a Swiss national treasure.

Several years ago, when food critics needed a "discovery," they canonized the Swiss-born, French-speaking Fredy Girardet. He was perfect for the role: a tall, lean jogger graying at the temples, handsome enough — but too shy — for Hollywood stardom.

Fortunately, this man, who once helped his father run the local Crissier bistro, who slipped into Lausanne for a few years of brasserie training and returned in 1969 to develop a serious restaurant, can cook. He knows about harmonies of flavors, what augments and what diminishes, what pleases the palate and what overwhelms it. He doesn't always hit all the right notes. But who can be brilliant 10 meals a week?

The restaurant, a simple stone building, is a former *mairie* decorated with window boxes full of red geraniums. The dining room, with its arched windows, plain white curtains and practical tile floors, sets a relaxed tone that carries through the meal. The all-male staff is large — one employee for every two diners — and service is friendly. Girardet makes the rounds of the 14 tables three, even four times during a meal. One feels taken care of.

The large, seasonal changing menu attests to Girardet's restlessness. Expect surprises, such as fresh pasta with truffles, duck liver and frog legs, or the *poelon de lapin*, lightly sauteed strips of saddle of rabbit with thin slivers of black truffles, snow peas and girolles. The sauce is exceptionally light and smoky with truffle juice.

Throughout, the food is distinguished by its lightness. Sauces don't appear as pools of butter. Desserts don't go down like so many dull spoonfuls of sugar.

Girardet is not the first to serve parsley as a vegetable, but he does it so well one's convinced no one does it better. Sometimes he blanches it, sautees it in butter and serves this giant mound of tender green beside mignonettes of lamb. His *mingling of* lightly poached langoustines, cucumbers and fava beans misses in both flavor and texture, but when he takes classic combinations, such as lamb and eggplant, he makes you believe he invented the marriage. And when the flavors do seem right together no one ingredient is forced to give up its individuality to the other.

Some find his cheese cart too heavy, the wine list excessively chauvinistic. Swiss offerings predominate on both, demonstrating Girardet's confidence. The cheese cart includes more than two dozen Swiss cheeses, and anyone not stunned by the delicate and fruity *tete-de-moine* from the traditional dairies on the Swiss side of the Jura mountains or by the milky white *chevre*, *chabichou* from Fribourg, should reconsider before reserving again.

The Swiss wines sampled — a Crosex Grille (a Chablis from Lausanne) and a Chevron Rouge from the Vaud — were light but undistinguished. But the cave is grand enough to satisfy most wine connoisseurs and includes fine vintage Bordeaux and Burgundies, as well as unusual selections from the Jura.

Desserts and pastries appear in abundance, but lack that Girardet excellence, flavor and freshness. Exceptions are fresh fruits and a stunning lemon tart. Of the eight remarkable sherbets, the *sorbet au the* is best, a delicate, smoky closer.

The clientele is about half Swiss, half German, French, American and Belgian. On most days, the crowd ranges from serious-eyed businessmen to young gastronomic temple-seekers, tieless in corduroy suits.

Because Michelin does not publish a red guide to Switzerland, Restaurant Girardet is not mentioned. Nor is it rated by Kleber. Gault-Millau awards it its highest, four-toque rating. Due to its popularity, reservations must be made one, sometimes two months in advance (particularly for weekends), though at lunchtime one can sometimes get in on the same day. At lunch and dinner, the 100 Swiss franc menu includes four main courses, cheese and dessert.

RATING: ★★★

What the stars mean: (None) Poor to fair; ★ Good; ★★ Very good; ★★★ Excellent; ★★★★ Extraordinary. Ratings are based on the critic's reaction to food, prices, service and setting in relation to comparable establishments.

Restaurant Girardet, 1 route d'Yverdon, Crissier, Switzerland, (tel: 21/34.15.14). Closed Sundays and Mondays, Dec. 20-Jan. 8 and the first three weeks of July. No credit cards accepted. Reservations: Obligatory. ■

Luxurious Weekend Retreats Outside Paris

by Jane Wilkens Michael

PARIS — On any given weekend, half of Paris heads for the countryside. Each Friday the traffic jams begin at the place de la Concorde and can continue all the way to the Ile de France border. *Le petit weekend* has become as sacrosanct for the French as Monday Night Football for the American male.

Those who wish to join the mass exodus need not have country cousins to visit nor a cottage of their own. The Paris area is filled *with little-known weekend retreats that* are filled with the amenities of resorts — tennis courts, pools, private parks, two-star restaurants — and surrounded with historic sites.

The following six hotels, none more than 175 kilometers from Paris, have the right combination of ambience, cuisine and location for deluxe weekends away from it all.

Hotellerie du Bas-Breau (77630 Barbizon, tel: 6/066.40.05).

Located in the village of Barbizon, 45 minutes south of Paris by Autoroute A6, the Bas-Breau Inn is itself historic. Founded in 1867, it was a favorite of artists and writers. Robert Louis Stevenson wrote "Forest Notes" here, and the area attracted such painters as Corot, Millet and Theodore Rousseau, the last two heading the group of landscape artists that became known as the Barbizon School.

Run by Jean-Pierre Fava, the third generation to operate Bas-Breau, it now attracts the well-known, from Emperor Hirohito to singer Tom Jones. A member of the Relais et Chateaux group, an association of distinguished, first-class European hotels, the inn has 19 rooms, ranging in price from 400 francs ($95) to 700 francs for a suite overlooking the garden (double occupancy rates).

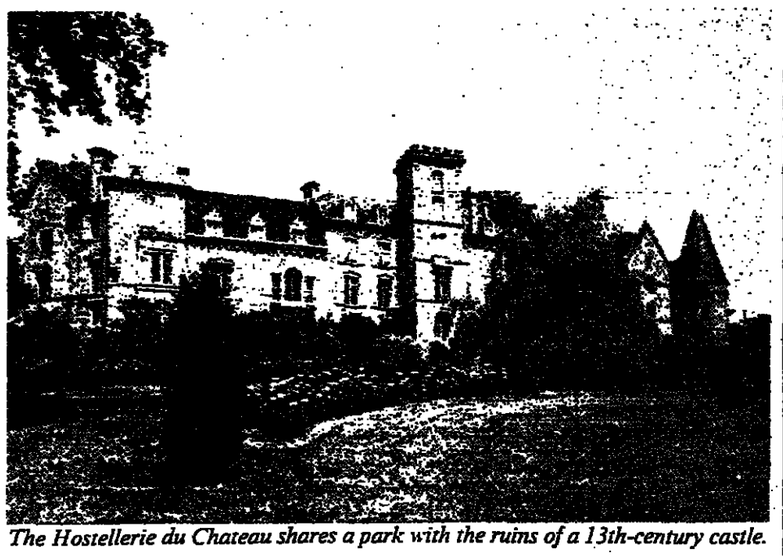
The cuisine, with a two-toque rating by Gault-Millau, includes such specialties as whole poached sole with saffron and, during autumn, wild boar. Vegetables, berries and herbs are grown in Fava's gardens.

The town of Barbizon has cobblestone streets, antique shops and museums that sell Barbizon School prints and original modern paintings. The former homes of Millet and Rousseau are also open to the public. A visitor can rent horses for riding through the forest of Fontainebleau or bicycles to take the scenic paths around the forest.

Bas-Breau is about 13 kilometers from both Moret-sur-Loing, a medieval city, and Milly-la-Foret, a charming village famous for its chapel, St. Blaise-des-Simples, which houses both Cocteau's tomb and an interior he painted. The spectacular chateaus of Fontainebleau and Vaux-le-Vicomte are also nearby.

Hostellerie du Moulin (77156 Thoury-Ferottes, tel: 6/431.67.89).

About 30 kilometers from Bas-Breau are the hamlet of Flagy (just south of Montereau-faut-Yonne) and the Hostellerie du Moulin, once a 13th-century watermill, now an inn. The original workings of the *mill* are still there, as is the stream that provided the power. Each of the 10 rooms (rates: 125 to 160 francs) has been given the name of a grain. Perhaps the most attractive is "Millet," located at the top of a winding staircase and overlooking the water.



The Hostellerie du Chateau shares a park with the ruins of a 13th-century castle.

The restaurant features local zucchini flan and seven cheeses from the neighboring regions of Brie. Everything here is rustic, except for the amenities.

Flagy is a good starting point for a visit to Provins, a 12th-century city 40 kilometers away on Route D 403. Returning to Paris by way of Sezanne and Montmirail is the long way back but a beautiful open drive through farmland and forests.

Hostellerie du Chateau (02130 Fere-en-Tardenois, tel: 23/82.21.13).

Just 110 kilometers to the east of Paris, not far from the Chateau-Thierry exit off Autoroute A4, are the ruins of a 13th-century castle called Fere-en-Tardenois. Built by the grandson of Louis VI, it was a stopping place for future kings of France on their way to coronation in Rheims. A monumental stone bridge still stands, as do the ruins of eight towers. In 1863, the present chateau, once a wing of the royal castle, was restored. It was converted into a luxurious hotel and restaurant in 1956.

Also a member of the Relais et Chateaux group and run by Mr. Gerard Blot and his family (his mother, wife and two sisters), the hotel has 20 rooms, each beautifully decorated in "cottage style" prints and costing from 250 to 330 francs. The cuisine here — which has moved from classic to nouvelle in the past few years — deserves a special mention, as does the elegant, formal dining room.

Awarded two stars by Michelin, the restaurant features house specialties, from sea perch with pureed truffle sauce to game (at the end of October) to five dessert carts with 25 different cakes, tarts and sherbets. There are also *degustation* menus (from 140 francs) and excellent *blanc de blanc* wines from the region.

The Hostellerie is a good base for visiting the champagne capitals of Rheims and Epernay (both within 50 kilometers), the early Gothic Notre Dame cathedral of Laon (50 kilometers away on the scenic Route D967) and the facade of the Abbey of St. Jean-des-Vignes at Soisson (30 kilometers via Route D6).

Domaine de Villequier (76490 Candebec-en-Caux, tel: 35/96.10.12).

The town of Villequier in Normandy, 170 kilometers to the northwest of Paris, was made famous by Victor Hugo's poem about the drowning of his daughter Leopoldine in the Seine here. The Domaine remains a chateau, with guests staying at a modern annex built six years ago. The rooms, all 260 francs, are attractive and comfortable, with beautiful views over the Seine.

A day trip from here to Etretat offers a spectacular view of the Normandy coast, with a two-hour walk up and around the Aval cliffs. To the west, across the new suspension bridge at Tancarville from Le Havre, is Honfleur, a charming fishing town, with a picturesque 17th-century harbor, a 15th-century wooden church and cobbled streets.

Honfleur is in the Calvados region and sig
along the roads advertise locally-made Cal
dos at a third of Paris prices, but try to taste
before buying it: It can be undrinkable.

About the same distance from Paris, furth
up *the autoroute, is Le Petit Coq aux Chan*
at Campigny, (27500 Campigny, near Po
Audemer, tel: 32/41.04.19). An authen
thatched-roof farmhouse surrounded by wo
ing farms, this small country inn has excell
food and rooms that cost from 230 to
francs. It is also only a short way from De
ville and Trouville, on the coast to the nor
The restaurant has one star, and guests
obliged to eat dinner at the hotel.

Auberge des Templiers (45290 Les Bezar
near Boismorand tel: 38/31.80.01).

This inn, 90 minutes south of Paris on Ro
7 in the western Loire Valley, is a complete
round resort. The rooms, located in a grou
two-story ivy-covered houses around a sw
ming pool and two tennis courts, are magn
cently furnished (from 240 to 380 fran
Though the inn (another Relais et Chate
member) fronts directly on N7, the rooms
quiet, with walking paths in the forest behin

The Auberge restaurant, with two Mich
stars and three Gault-Millau "toques,"
tures such creative dishes as a mousse of ch
en liver with raisins. While the grand (
rather touristy) Loire Valley chateaus
Chambord and Blois are more than 100 kil
eters away, the chateau at Sully-sur-Loire
the Abbey of St. Benoit-sur-Loire are
nearby and worth visiting. Also, nearby (
has a hunting museum and excellent pot
works.

La Forestiere (1 avenue President Kenn
78100 Saint-Germain-en-Laye, tel: 973.36.

For nondrivers, the RER suburban t
from Paris takes 30 minutes and stops tw
lometers from the door of La Forestiere, w
is on a one-hectare floral park on the edge
forest surrounded by 12 municipal te
courts. The 24 rooms and six suites run f
270 to 330 francs.

The Cazandehore Restaurant, named
the family who own the hotel, is considere
Gault-Millau to be the best outdoor dinir
the Paris area, featuring specialties from
south-west of France.

Saint-Germain-en-Laye has an archeolo
museum with French artifacts dating
400,000 B.C. to 800 A. D., including the "
sempouy," a small ivory head carved 2
years ago. A superb formal garden and te
designed by Le Notre can be found next t
handsome Renaissance chateau, a major
residence from Francis I to Louis XIII, v
now houses the museum.

Many Paris car rental companies in Paris
special weekend rates, Friday afternoon th
Monday morning, with unlimited mi
among them, Hertz (tel: 788.51.51), Avis
550.32.31) and Europcar (tel: 273.35.20).

International datebook

AUSTRIA

GRAZ, Kuenstlerhaus — Oct. 18-Nov. 9: "Contemporary French Art," exhibition (Styrian Autumn).

VIENNA, Staatsoper (tel: 5324/2655). Opera — Oct. 11: "Tosca." Oct. 12: "Don Pasquale." Oct. 14: "Die Hochzeit des Figaro," Ballet — Oct. 15 (premiere) and 16: "Domroeschen."

●Konzerthaus (tel: 72.12.11), Grosser Saal — Oct. 13: Natalia Gutman viola, Oleg Kagan violin (Mantsurian, Boccherini). Oct. 16: Madness. Oct. 17: Marianne Faithfull, Mozart Saal — Oct. 11: Vienna Chamber Orchestra, Paul Angerer conductor (Mozart, Haydn). Oct. 14: Parrenin Quartet (Debussy).

BELGIUM

ANTWERP, Koninklijke Vlaamse Opera — Oct. 11 and 17: "Otello." Oct. 12 and 18: "Lohengrin."

BRUSSELS, Galeries Racines (tel: 511.10.49) — To Oct. 22: "Blake, Duranty, McIntyre, Yale: British Paintings," exhibition.

●Theatre National (tel: 217.03.03) — Oct. 15-18: "Mesure pour Mesure" (Shakespeare).

ENGLAND

BIRMINGHAM, National Exhibition Centre — Oct. 17-26: International Motor Show (tel: London 235.70.00).

LONDON, Royal Festival Hall (tel: 928.31.91) — Oct. 12: London Symphony Orchestra, Claudio Abbado conductor, Kiri te Kanawa soprano (Mozart, Strauss). Oct. 17: London Symphony Orchestra, Claudio Abbado, Salvatore Accardo violin (Rossini, Stravinsky).

●Aldwych Theatre (tel: 836.53.32) — "Juno and the Paycock" (O'Casey). Royal Shakespeare Company.

●Palladium (tel: 437.73.73) — Oct. 13-18: Bruce Forsyth.

●Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13) — To Dec. 14: "Thomas Gainsborough," exhibition.

●Fairfield Halls — Oct. 15: Billy Connolly. Oct. 16: Mary O'Hara. Oct. 17: Frankie Vaughan.

FRANCE

PARIS, Centre Culturel du Marais — To Jan. 4: "Hokusai and his Time," exhibition.

●Musee Cernuschi — Oct. 17-Nov. 16: "Namban," exhibition.

●Galerie Hignette Beres — Oct. 16-Nov. 15: "Sharaku," exhibition.

●Centre George Pompidou (tel: 277.12.33) — To Nov. 2: "Micha Laury," sculptures (Biennale de Paris).

●Olympia — To Nov. 9: Gilbert Becaud.

●Navajo Turquoise, 7 rue des Fosses St. Marcel, Paris 5 — Through Oct.: "R. C. Gorman," exhibition.

●Grand Palais — Oct. 11-Jan. 5: "The Mysterious Life of Works of Art," exhibition.

●Festival d'Automne — Includes: Theatre des Champs-Elysees (tel: 720.03.43) — Oct. 14: Maurizio Pollini piano. Theatre de l'Aquarium/Cartoucherie (tel: 374.72.74) — Oct. 14-Nov. 30: "Woyzeck" (Buechner).

●American Center (tel: 321.42.20) — Oct. 16-18: "Upside Down and Backwards," Performance Theatre Joan Jonas.

●Galerie Jean Camion (tel: 633.95.63) — To Oct. 18: Exhibition of paintings, sculptures, calligraphy and photographs by 44 Japanese artists.

●Louvre des Antiquaires — "Les Theatres du Boulevard du Crime (1752-1862)," exhibition.

●Centre Culturel de la Communante Francaise de Belgique — To Nov. 3: "Homage to Paul Delvaux," exhibition.

HONG KONG

HONG KONG, Oct. 16-Nov. 1: Hong Kong Arts Festival (tel: 5/22.72.71). Includes: Oct. 16: Hong Kong Repertory Theatre. Oct. 17: Philippines Dance Theatre.

●Hong Kong Museum of Art (tel: 5/22.41.27) — To Oct. 20: "Six Masters of Early Qing and Their Followers," exhibition. Oct. 17-Nov. 2: "Contemporary Philippine Art," exhibition in conjunction with Festival of Asian Arts.

●Tsuen Wan Town Hall (tel: 12/44.01.44) — Oct. 11: Allegro Singers. Oct. 19: Chan Sun-kwan, Lee Shing-pik pianos.

IRELAND

DUBLIN, To Oct. 18: Theater Festival (tel: 77.84.39). Includes: Abbey Theatre — "Canaries" (Bernard Farrell). Eblana Theatre — From Oct. 13: "I'm Going to Have my Memories Taken Out" (Stevens). John Player Theatre — From Oct. 13: "And Then Came Jonathan" (Judge). Oscar Theatre — From Oct. 14: "Dorothy" (Reid).

ITALY

MILAN, Teatro alla Scala — Oct. 13-15: English Chamber Orchestra, Charles Mackerras conductor, Philharmonia Chorus, John McCarthy conductor, Felicity Palmer soprano, Sarah Walker mezzosoprano (Handel). Oct. 16-18: English Chamber Orchestra, Walter Weller conductor (Haydn).

JAPAN

TOKYO, National Museum of Western Art, Ueno Park (tel: 828.51.31) — To Oct. 19: "Ancient Greek Art of the Aegean Islands," exhibition.

●Hommonji Temple — Oct. 12: Oeshiki Festival in commemoration of Buddhist leader, Nichiren.

●Okura Shukokan Museum (tel: 583.07.81) — To Oct. 26: "Noh Costumes and Masks," exhibition.

MONACO

MONTE CARLO, Auditorium Rainier III — Oct. 12: Monte Carlo Philharmonic Orchestra, Lawrence Foster conductor, Ronald Patterson violin (Bach, Berg, Beethoven).

THE NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 71.98.71). Grote Zaal — Oct. 12: Netherlands Chamber Choir, New London Consort, Philip Pickett conductor (Gabrieli, Monteverdi). Oct. 14: Residentie Orchestra, Ferdinand Leitner conductor (Beethoven). Oct. 15 and 17: Concertgebouw Orchestra, Bernard Haitink conductor, Janet Price soprano (Stravinsky). Kleine Zaal — Oct. 15: Peter Frankl piano; Gyoergy Pauk violin, Ralph Kirshbaum viola (Brahms, Dvorak).

●Stadsschouwburg (tel: 020/24.23.11) — Oct. 11: "Antonius en Cleopatra," Publiekstheater. Oct. 12, 15 and 16: Dutch National Ballet. Oct. 14 a
"Lulu," Netherlands Opera.

●Rijksmuseum (tel: 020/73.21.2
To Nov. 16: "Sailing Vessels in
Graphic Art," from Breughel to
kind, exhibition.

SCOTLAND

GLASGOW, Theatre Royal
041/331.12.34) — Oct. 11, 14
"The Marriage of Figaro." O
Scottish Chamber Orchestra. C
and 18: "Tosca." Oct. 16: Sheen
ton, Gerard Kenny, Dennis Wate

SPAIN

BARCELONA, October: Intern
Music Festival (tel: 317.99.28
cludes: Oct. 11-12: La Grande
et la Chambre du Roy, Clemen
quin Vocal Ensemble, Jean-
Malgoire conductor (Lully, Ra
Oct. 15 and 16: Vienna Sympho
chestra, Wolfgang Sawallisch c
tor (Mozart, Brahms, Bruckner
17: Barcelona City Orchestra, C
the Spanish National Orchestra,
dor Mas conductor, Sheila Arn
soprano, Tom Krause baritone.

MADRID, Circulo de Bellas Art
232.44.37) — Oct. 11-12: Orque
Instrumentos Musicales Nacion
China.

●Biblioteca Nacionale — Oct. 16
"Finnish Constructivismo," exhit

SWITZERLAND

BASEL, Casino, Concert Hall —
14: Gabrieli String Quartet (Tch
sky, Shostakovich).

●Galerie Beyeler, Bacumleingass
Through Oct. "Fernando Bo
watercolors and drawings.

GENEVA, Galerie Cramer — T
31: "Henry Moore," sculptures,
graphs.

●Theatre de Carouge (tel: 43.43.
To Oct. 19: "Le Merle Si
(Drouhet/London/London).

ZURICH, Kunsthaus — To No
"Two Woman Photographers i
na," exhibition of photos by Giov
Castani Grenier (Peking, 1900
Inge Morath Miller (Peking, 198
Jan. 6: "Art Treasures from Chin
cent archaeological finds.

●Museum Helmhaus — To No
"100 Years of Telephone in Sw
land," exhibition.

WALES

SWANSEA, To Oct. 25: Festi
Music and the Arts (tel: 0792/5
55141). Includes: Welsh Nationa
era, Philharmonia Orchestra and
Symphony Orchestra.

WEST GERMANY

BERLIN, Deutsche Oper
341.44.49) — Oct. 11 and 15:
men." Oct. 12 and 14: "Macbeth.

●Philharmonie (tel: 26.92.51) —
11: Wilhelm Kempff piano (Schu
Chopin). Oct. 14: New Irish Ch
Orchestra, James Galway flute (
Vivaldi). Oct. 16: Royal Philhar
Orchestra, Andre Previn conduct
ano (Strauss, Mozart).

FRANKFURT, Cafe Theater
63.64.64) — English Speaking T
Frankfurt. Includes: Oct. 16-19:
evening: "The Collection" and pa
of "Night."

●Jahrhunderthalle Hoechst
30.10.56) — Oct. 14: Leningrad
harmonic Orchestra, Maris Ja
conductor, Alexander Krainjew
(Berlioz, Prokofiev, Rachmaninoff

●Amerika Haus (tel: 0611/72.27.5
To Oct. 29: "Labor, Light and Im
Alice Baber exhibition.

HAMBURG, Staatsoper
040/35.15.55) — Oct. 11: "Aida."
12: "Wilhelm Tell." Oct. 13 an
"Der Barbier von Sevilla." Oct. 1
15: "West Side Story."

MUNICH, Marstall Theater —
12-17: "The Caretaker" (Pinter).
Shakespeare Company.

●National Theater — Oct.
"Lohengrin." Oct. 13 and 15:
Maccabaeus." Oct. 14: "Iphigeni
Tauris." Oct. 16: "Madame Butter

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idaques: Artists' Colony and Village of Light

by Jason Weiss

ADAQUES, Spain — Rounding the last mountain on a moonlit night, the village appears like a many-faceted gem. Against the mercurial luster of Mediterranean, the white walls of Cadaques suggest a Cubist dream.

By day, the contrast is more classic. Sitting at waterfront cafes, like the Maritim or the Melitón which houses the village library and (upstairs), you gaze out at infinity, all day perhaps. The light changes infinite shades of the sea, the anonymous perfect moments in time.

Such light the painters came early this century: the poets, the avant-garde. Salvador Dali, who has called Cadaques "the most beautiful village in the world," has lived over the years in Lligat here since the 1920s, having moved up in Figueras nearby. The landscape, and the sea, appears in many of his paintings.

Many of Dali came the poet Federico Garcia Lorca, who wrote: "Its fishermen sleep delicately upon the sand. In the high seas a star guides them as a compass." Picasso, Breton, Max Ernst, Man Ray and Marcel Duchamp all spent time here (in the Meliton cafe a small plaque commemorates Duchamp's favorite chess spot — there are so many local chess players that they have a team to compete with other villages).

Located on the eastern edge of the Cabo Creus peninsula, about an hour's drive from the French border, Cadaques is as proud a Catalan village as any. Villagers join in *sardanas*, the Catalan national folkdance, on every conceivable holiday, including the *fiesta mayor* in mid-September that marks the end of summer.

Cut off from the rest of the Ampurdan region by the Rodes mountains, Cadaques was once accessible only by sea. It's said the Spanish Jews fleeing the Inquisition settled in this fishing village and were never discovered.

Few people make a living at fishing anymore. The old fishermen mostly frequent the Casino, playing cards, telling stories of Cuba, reading the weather by the aspect of the sea and the wind ("when the *Tramuntana* comes howling down from the north, it can make you crazy"). The old, crumbling sardine factory was bought by a developer and turned into an art gallery and apartments, one of which is the studio of Japanese painter Shigeyoshi Koyama. Koyama, whose high-contrast studies of local vistas have moved toward the abstract, finds the place inexhaustible for his work and insists, "I'm here for the rest of my life."

The regional Catalan painters, like Vayreda C. and Casademont, work mostly in a figurative style, though the avant-gardist Joan Ponc often comes here as well. Antoni Pitxot's work stands out in particular. The landscape is never the same again after looking at his paintings. He treats the rocks along this coast with such dazzling realism that he sees figures in their geography, even to mythical proportions.

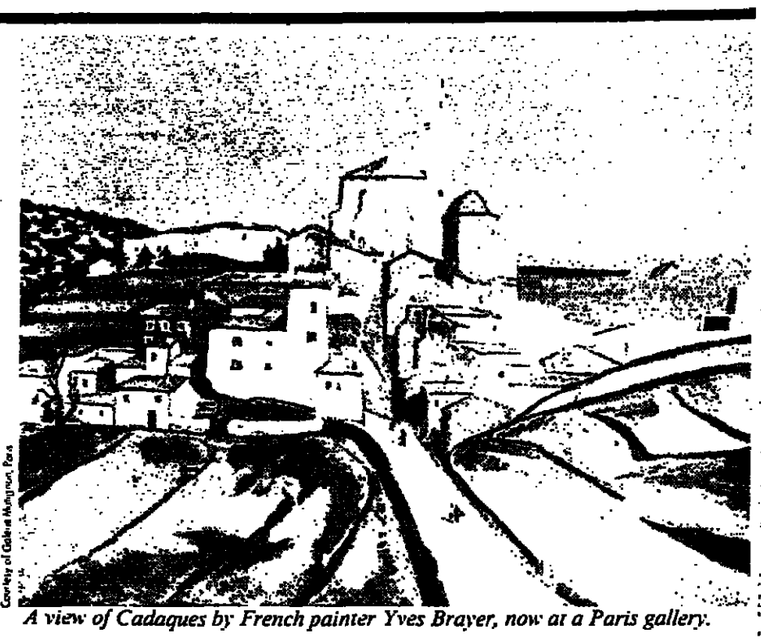
Two foreign artists who seem more literally to paint the light here are Bengel, from Germany, and Phil Clarke, from Australia. In Bengel's canvases, where a woman may stand in a columned arcade surrounded by water, you are brought to the edge of the mystery and transformation posed by this light. In Clarke's work, in which a mussel shell may reveal a startling instant of reflected sky, there is a tranquil pleasure in natural possibilities.

It has been said the place is timeless. In "Life Script," American novelist Jerome Rudes depicts the traditional values of native families, the succession of generations and how the old indigenous ways endure, despite its "discovery by the world of Hollywood."

Villagers and foreigners survive here because of their symbiotic relationship. Building restrictions prevent overdevelopment and cause property prices to skyrocket. British pop artist Richard Hamilton, French sculptor Francois Stahly and explorer Michel Peissel all bought homes before the crunch. Argentine poet Tomas Guido Lavalle, who runs the boutique Ca' Maria with his wife, says, "I would like to see the life through here a few years more. But maybe we can find a house in one of the old villages a little inland."

Rosemary, fennel, thyme and sage grow wild in the hills. Olive and fig trees are scattered everywhere. Bougainvillea and morning glories line the roads and alleyways. Hiking along the cobbled path that winds down from the 16th-century parish church that stands above the village like a sentinel, Guido Lavalle points at the sheer, angular sun-splashed walls. "See that? Why hasn't anyone painted that yet?"

It is not surprising that art should occupy a central position here, for the Catalans have a long tradition of learning and a highly developed esthetic sense. The church has an important baroque altarpiece begun by Pau Costa in the 18th century, and next summer will mark its 10th international music festival, with scheduled performances by Mstislav Rostropovich, John Cage and Jean-Pierre Rampal. ■



Courtesy of Galerie Montmorency Paris

A view of Cadaques by French painter Yves Brayer, now at a Paris gallery.

heater to Make Intellectuals Cry

by Arthur Holmberg

DINBURGH — "I want to make the public cry, particularly intellectuals. The theater should be an emotional experience." This is how Tadeusz whom many critics regard as the most t master of the European avant- plains his artistic goals.

r's latest work, "Wielopole, Wielo- med after the village in Poland where orn, scored a notable triumph at the burgh Festival and plays at the Festi- tomne in Paris until Oct. 18. Two o in Florence, Kantor's troupe, Cricot med "The Dead Class," the master- t established Kantor's position as a f theatrical innovations.

r's nonrepresentational theater moves e route indicated by the Surrealist and Gordon Craig, the English scene . Kantor, who began his career as a nd set designer, dubs himself artist, missionary, but never playwright. He aborate dialogue and relies on visual hat flicker past his audience only to gain and again like an obsessive night-

tion is the basic structural principle of and with each new appearance, the on assumes greater and greater emo- eight. Kantor deploys his actors like itues, and plastic values dominate his phy.

pole, Wielopole" has no plot line. e continuity is subverted by the free- form of dreams and memories. A structure does underline the play, but ds on the logic of the imagination an on reason.

not interested in recounting fables," has observed. "For me the theater is a quest for spiritual truth, and this truth must be found inside man himself, in the realm of memory." Hence the play evokes the world of the poet's childhood — the bickering relatives, the martyred village priest and a group of local conscripts sent off to Armageddon with a rousing military march.

Incomplete and disconnected episodes, partial reflections of reality dimmed by time, whirl by like a series of snapshots of the mind. The actors do not resemble real people so much as cadavers. The work is *en grisaille*; the ashes of time have faded both men and objects. Time acts as a universal solvent. Almost as soon as a new grouping of characters forms, it dissolves, and the theme of disintegration and death hovers over the entire work.

The macabre, however, jostles the comic, and the play's biting force derives largely from its exploitation of gallows humor. Particularly funny are the Chaplinesque routines performed to perfection by two bowler-hatted twins, Waclaw and Leslaw Janicki.

Objects also perform with a manic perversity. At one point, a camera turns into a machine gun. Kantor himself remains omnipresent on the stage, mournfully patrolling these relics from his past and carefully orchestrating the rhythm of the visual images.

Kantor, whose works bear the imprint of the Symbolists, could have subtitled his play "The Slaughter of the Innocents." During the evening, the most insistent pictographs to haunt the imagination are those of the poet's father felled by enemy gunfire, the local priest crucified by a jeering mob, and a rabbi mowed down by Nazi henchmen. By the end of the play, a mysterious link has been established between these three sacrificial victims.

Although Kantor returns to his own early memories, the play is not so much a personal autobiographical statement as a warning. The attempt to recapture the past parallels an attempt to recapture spiritual values, which Kantor sees as having been pushed to the periphery of modern society by technology, greed and consumerism. "My message," Kantor asserted, "is the message of the Gospel."

The final scene, in fact, agonizes to reconstruct the image of Leonardo da Vinci's "The Last Supper" from the debris of Western civilization. After the apocalypse, which leaves all props broken and strewn across the stage, the actors regroup around a table in a grotesque parody of Leonardo da Vinci's masterpiece.

The critics generally lauded "Wielopole, Wielopole" at the Edinburgh Festival. James Fenton of the Sunday Times described it as "weird" but "memorable and convincing." Robert Cushman of the Observer termed it "a spectacle of undoubted panache and authority," and Allen Wright of the Scotsman called it "one of the most extraordinary experiences I have had at any festival." Like any idiosyncratic artist of the avant-garde, Kantor has his detractors as well. B.A. Young of the Financial Times found the work "antipathetic" and "artistically contrived rather than genuinely felt."

Kantor's work leaves no one indifferent. Depending on personal taste, members of the public expressed either elation or contempt. "It's a religious experience," whispered one young bohemian in reverential tones. "Going to a play by Kantor is like attending a ritual." In contrast, one elderly Edinburgh matron sneered, "Young people, of course, are afraid to admit that they don't understand the avant-garde, but at my age I have earned the privilege of calling rubbish rubbish."

"I have one definitive response for all my enemies and critics, both past and future," Kantor declared in Edinburgh. "Today the Last Supper would take place in the graveyard of our culture." ■

For Stranded Souls, the Good Book Guide

by Maureen Sherwood

LONDON — If ever you find yourself stranded on a remote desert island with only the odd coconut for amusement, take heart. And send for the Good Book Guide.

Just three years old, the guide fulfills the literary needs of people in 150 countries from its modest offices in Battersea, south London, just opposite the Dogs' Home. It was conceived by two Americans. Bing Taylor was a U.S. Peace Corps volunteer in Ethiopia who then joined Longmans, the publishers, in London. Peter Braithwaite was a McKinsey & Co. consultant in Tanzania. The two childhood friends had a brainstorm: to create a worldwide mail-order bookstore. It worked.

The guide's service differs from conventional bookstores known for their good track record with overseas clients (such as Basil Blackwell's in Oxford or Southeran's of Piccadilly) by printing its own book guide, limiting the number of books it handles and by putting a premium on fast service.

The guide, which appears three times a year, gives concise notes written by a select panel of 20 reviewers on about 500 books (chosen from 3,000 titles). It also includes personal book choices of guest advisers in different fields. The current issue, for example, features Yehudi Menuhin's choice of books on music, Margaret Drabble on novels that have influenced her writing, and a "humorist's dozen" from Alan Coren, editor of Punch. A new feature is a Selection for Young Readers.

Half of the 40,000 copies of the guide go to subscribers, who pay £4 a year for the service. The guide makes no money, but books are sold at the retail, bookstore price. Within 24 hours of receiving orders in London, promise the founders, all books leave the office.

At first, people were suspicious of the operation, seeing it as an American-style book club that would oblige them to buy unwanted books (there's no requirement to buy any books). But once seduced, subscribers remain faithful. "The only ones we've lost are those who have died," says Taylor rather sadly.

A great attraction is the "personal touch." Taylor is proud that they possess not a single computer, although he thinks they may soon need one to cope with addressing and dispatching 150,000 books a year. In the beginning, five staff members and a packer worked in Taylor's flat. Now 15 people handle exports worth £750,000 a year. The warehouse stocks about 40,000 books, and reference books and encyclopedias are constantly replenished.

Overseas subscribers account for 70 percent of sales, but Taylor is not surprised at the number of orders in Britain. In his neighborhood, one bookstore serves 750,000 people.

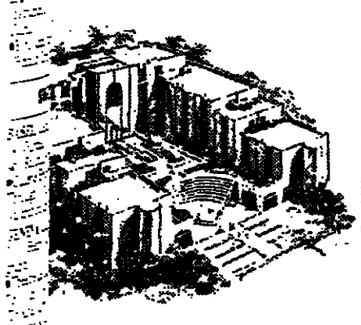
Customs censorship occasionally interferes with orders. A subscriber in Saudi Arabia, whose order included a book on James II, found it replaced by a book on Moslem religious thoughts. Another received an illustrated book on photography with some pages missing — now possibly adorning the walls of some gloomy excise office.

Some guide subscribers are so enthusiastic about the service that they wax lyrical on the order forms. One satisfied customer wrote "Oh serendipity!" on the wrapper. Mistakes are surprisingly few, given the volume and distance of orders, though Taylor recalls a female migraine sufferer who had ordered a book on new cures but was inadvertently sent "The Joy of Sex." Far from irate, she wrote: "Strangely, my headaches never returned."

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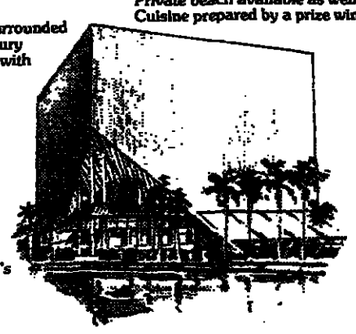
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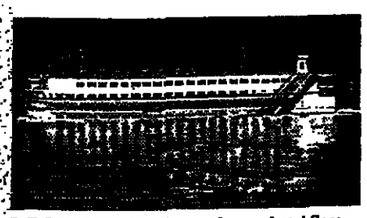
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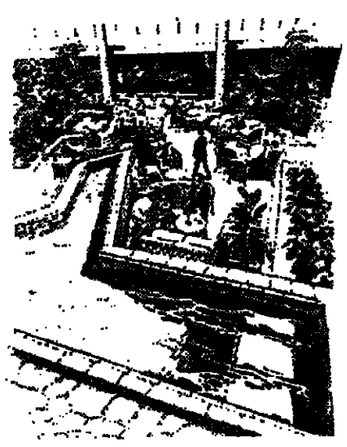
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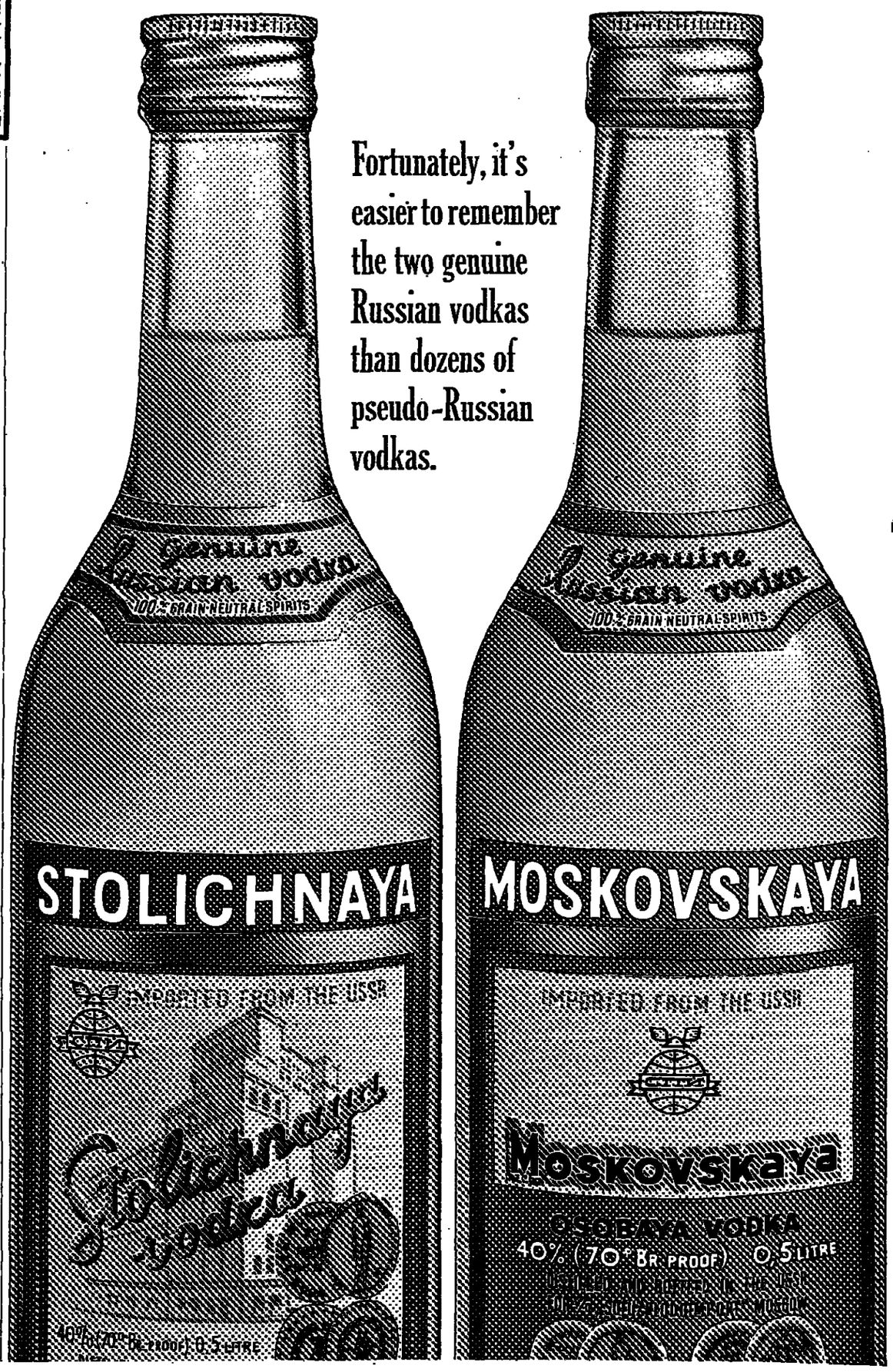


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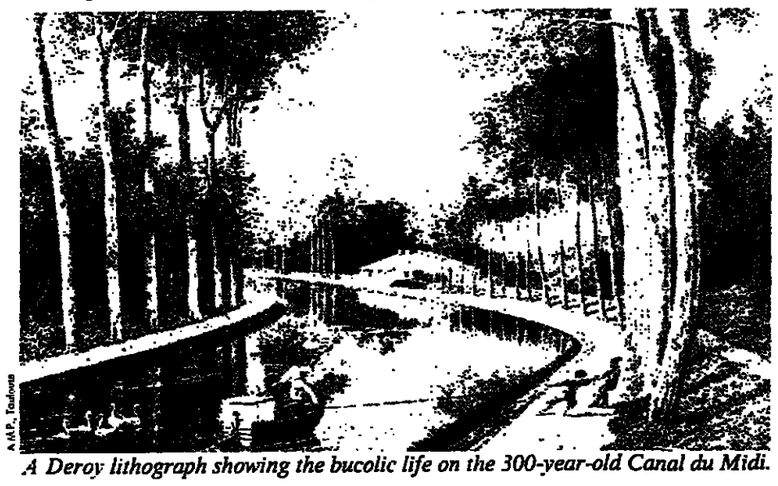


Three Hundred Years of the Canal du Midi

by Nina de Voogd

TOULOUSE, France — "I'd rather be known for *his* achievement than for my own," was how the great Vauban, Louis XIV's military engineer and architect, expressed his awe for Pierre-Paul Riquet's Canal du Midi.

The greatest hydraulic marvel of its day, the canal was dug in a mere 14 years, at a time when bulldozers were but a pipedream. A man of vision, Riquet also broke new ground in motivating his work force by guaranteeing payment even on rainy days and during sick leave, a novelty in the 17th century.



A Deroy lithograph showing the bucolic life on the 300-year-old Canal du Midi.

Two exhibitions currently commemorate the tricentennial of Riquet's death and the opening of the canal, which linked the Mediterranean to Toulouse and hence, via the Garonne river, to the Atlantic. A modest but thoughtful exhibition concerning the man and his revolutionary idea occupies the belfry of the covered marketplace of Revel, a medieval fortified town east of Toulouse. The second and more ambitious show is at the Palais des Arts in Toulouse, focusing on the canal's architecture and 17th-century designs for ports, locks and bridges.

It was in the course of Riquet's travels to Revel as a tax-collector that he came to know every hidden brook and stream in the Montagne Noire. He also hit upon a solution to the problem that had bedeviled kings and engineers since Roman times: how to avoid the perilous and costly route through the straits of Gibraltar by building a canal through France.

For centuries, it had been thought that riverwaters must be elevated to the would-be canal's highest point, Naurouze, a feat all the trickier as there was no abundance of water for irrigational and household purposes in the valley to begin with. Riquet proposed to harness mountain rivers, bringing their waters *down* to Naurouze whence they could be divided east and west and fill the canal all year round.

Riquet's 17th-century architectural drawings of ports, locks and bridges are veritable works of art done in luminous colors worthy of a Villon abstract.

Also in Toulouse are his designs for keeper's cottages, a 15-meter-long map published in 1773 showing the entire canal from Toulouse to Agde that includes both villages, trees and cultivated fields, original cross-sections of such technical wonders as the celebrated "escalier de Fonserannes," a cascade of no less than seven locks, and the Malpas tunnel through the soft stone under the prehistoric site of Enserune — which Riquet, a sexagenarian without formal engineering training, dug in secret despite official opposition from the established technocrats of his time who said it couldn't be done.

There is also a group of stunningly intricate 18th-century designs of machines for raking silt and vegetation from the canal bottom, and an eloquent collection of black-and-white photographs showing original bridges, for the most part perfectly proportioned, nicely weathered stone work, side by side with some of their modern — and banal — replacements.

The high degree of centralization that has earmarked France since the days of Louis XIV is reflected in the remarkable uniformity of the canal's architecture as well as in the rules governing all canal activities: fishing rights, laundry concessions, the transportation of mail, merchandise or passengers, the proper conduct for innkeepers along the way, the schedule of masses to be held for the welfare of travelers' souls.

By the early 19th century, tariffs for commercial cargoes listed a category designated as "mummies" (shades of Napoleon's Egyptian forays, perhaps?), while in 1814, a bare 20 years after the Terror, travelers must have been relieved to learn that according to Article 20 of the shipboard rules, "no executioners would be tolerated on board."

The advent of railways in the 1850s led to a considerable drop in canal traffic, but despite ups and downs the yearly tonnage for 1961 was comparable to that of 1856. Plans for adaptation of the canal's dimensions, and especially its locks (whose graceful elliptical shape will be kept) to larger, modern barges are in the works and, thanks to exports, should quadruple the yearly tonnage by 1985, according to the canal expert d'Antin de Vaillac.

Pleasure-boating, too, on the Canal du Midi has become highly developed, especially among the English and Swiss. Several French and English firms rent yachts and converted barges, in particular the French branch of the English Blue Line Cruisers, whose offices have been in Castelnaudary since 1969. The speed limit is eight kilometers per hour.

"Riquet Chez Nous" shows in Revel (Haute Garonne) through Oct. 12; "Le Canal du Midi: Monument Historique" in Toulouse (Haute Garonne), through Oct. 12. Plans are afoot to bring the Toulouse exhibition to the Pompidou Center in Paris for its December show on France's waterways, while Toulouse itself plans a number of festivities, not yet announced, to mark the tricentennial of the first voyage along the canal. ■

Delft: An Abundance of Offerings

by Souren Melikian

DELFT, Holland — Of all the recent Old World antique dealers' fairs, the 32nd Delft show, which opens Oct. 10 and continues through Oct. 29, is the most surprising, if only because it is by far the most exciting from the buyer's viewpoint.

Walking into the Prinsenhof complex through an intensely green Dutch garden, one has a feeling that the clock has been turned back half a century. This is partly caused by the timelessness of this corner of old Delft.

The exhibition begins in the tall, elongated Waalse Kerk (the "Walloon church"), a 16th-century brick structure rented for the occasion from the religious community. It then spreads into the Sint Agatha convent, which became the princely residence of William the Silent in 1579 — hence the name Prinsenhof — and *now houses the Museum of Decorative Art.*

The feeling increases as the extraordinary diversity of the exhibition unfolds through the stands of the 37 participants, forcing the memory back to the post-World War II years when everything was plentiful in the art market.

Instead of a handful of unforgettable pieces spread out over a vast space, as in Paris, or a compact mass of middle-range items in a few well-defined commercial categories, as in the London Burlington House fair, the Delft show cuts right across the board of art lovers' interests — from the bottom end to the upper strata, financially speaking.

This is immediately apparent in the temporarily converted Walloon church. Theodore Laurentius of Zaltbommel has put out some extraordinary impressions of Rembrandt's etchings — the artist's mother seated in an armchair, or that self-portrait where Rembrandt, wearing the painter's velvet cap with a plume, looks intensely at the viewer, with searching, worried eyes.

But he also exhibits a set of etchings by Seymour Hayden, who is increasingly popular in Holland, together with other English aquafortists of the 19th century. And here prices drop from the $30,000 to $60,000 bracket to the $500 to $1,000 bracket.

In the upper spheres, there are, inevitably, the old masters. The leading galleries have made an effort to come out with some instantly desirable works. At Douwe's I saw the kind of small, perfect Philips Wouwerman that rich collectors snatch away — a rider stands on a lurid hillock under a stormy sky, watching a couple of peasants seated in the grass by a thatched hovel.

Cramer bothered to display among others a "Virgin with St. John the Baptist and St. Jerome" by a Van Eyck follower and an extremely good small portrait by Gerard Terborch. Surprisingly, Charles Roelofsz of the De Boer gallery shows two rare tondos done by Abel Grimmer in 1600, self-selling works under any circumstances. More surprising still, a Terbruggen of museum caliber, seen not long ago at a London auction, is now hanging in the show.

However, the fair has avoided the pitfall of focusing on million-dollar pieces. Thousands of objets d'art crowd the shelves. What comes out most strikingly is the splendor of the decorative arts in the Netherlands from the 16th to the 18th centuries.

A small selection of pewter wares is there to remind the visitors that the Netherlands were (together with Germany) leaders in the field.

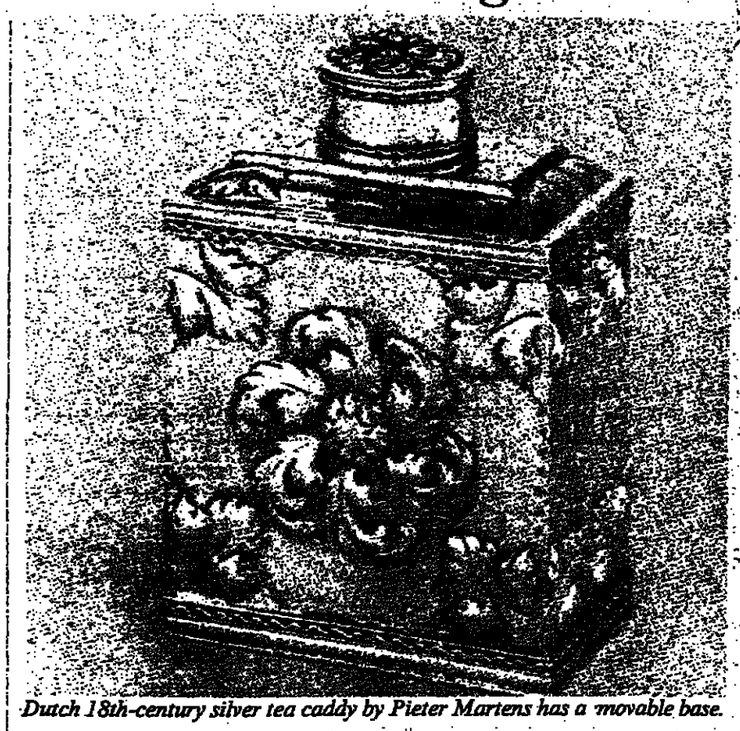
Marvelous shapes were turned out and are still available every now and then. At C.J. Weegenaar's of Amsterdam, a pitcher with a tall cylindrical neck and the hallmark of the city of Nijmegen — the initials M.V.O. struck on the lid — seems to have been taken straight out of some Dutch interior scene of the 17th century. Such pieces, mostly within the $3,000 to $6,000 bracket, are among the last great objets d'art reflecting the late medieval tradition that have not become wildly out of reach.

The other great revelation in the Delft fair is 18th-century Dutch silver, which hardly has a market outside Holland because it is so little known. Visitors to Amsterdam's Rijksmuseum seldom find time for the display of Dutch silver. Yet, at its highest, it matches the greatest creations of France and England.

At Vanderven's, a kettle with broad ribbing — an idea derived from Chinese melon-shaped porcelain — topped by a leafy lid, is a masterpiece in restrained baroque. It was made in 1752 by Dirk Westrik of Amsterdam and is as original as a set of six pillar-shaped c sticks by Rudolf Stolting, also of Amst dated 1781. Their elegant fluted bodi topped by powerful square capitals qu like those of the dainty Georgian which inspired this neoclassical type.

At Premsela and Hamburger, a little jug made in Haarlem in 1741 bears wit the total independence of taste in Holla time when the rococo fashion was rollir western Europe. And when they assir influence, the Dutch silversmiths did s the ease and virtuosity that only great u have at their command. In the same st shallow bowl for wine of the type used a tening ceremonies for handing around the guests has a polylobed body wit broad flanges obviously borrowed fro many by its Amsterdam maker in 1699.

What will most appeal to trained col is the perceptible effort by many dea bring out at least one absolute rarity. I small Chinese pendant of the 7th or 6th ry B.C. at Vanderven's to a 16th-c pewter inkwell modeled after an Irania at Weegenaar's, I remember few fairs in years where I noted as many pieces choi the connoisseur who does not enjoy unl funds. Several prices are inflated but stil ageable. And that perhaps is the ultimat rion by which to judge such shows.



Dutch 18th-century silver tea caddy by Pieter Martens has a movable base.

A Salon of Young Talent

by Jennifer J. Simunek

PARIS — Buried by the Paris Biennale of Modern Art is another art salon that is virtually bypassed by even the local press: "Grands et Jeunes d'Aujourd'hui" (Today's Great and Young) now at the Grand Palais through Oct. 19.

Salons come and go but there are few like this one for the past 21 years that have shown with a cool evenness how modern art can be a genuinely exciting and poetic statement of humor, innovation and strength, far from the contrived irony of certain art happenings and the sterile disaffection of others.

At the Grand Palais gallery being used for the first time this year is a vigorous collection of more than 500 paintings, sculptures, tapestries and, for the first time, photographs. The tapestries are like sculpture, particularly the modular cubes of coiled rope and cord by a group of artists called Atelier d'Angers and Chacon-Avila's pile of seemingly alive tassels in wild colors in her portrait of "Rosa-Rosita."

And despite the somber statements on human alienation, such as the despairingly mute and bandaged figure of Coppen in "A Double Glance," that are now warp and woof of all modern art shows, humor and mastery are the keynotes. There is a profusion of sculptures, those in marble by Japanese and Koreans, copper and bronze by the Europeans.

But it is this mastery that breathes life into old familiar matter, as in an audacious combining wood and marble by Tetsuda, with the wood curved and polis resemble a braid wrapped around a marble which suddenly is no longer cold

Humor is everywhere: Bradley A marble assemblage, "The Kiss," a yo and sprightly rendition of a classic thei erre Chatelain's hard hats and work emblazoned with the word *chomeurs* (u on the dole), and Bernard Melois' giant strutting about in a multicolored enam lead frame.

The salon presents 479 artists, 400 of five around Paris and 261 of whom are fr born — a fact that belies the statemer artists no longer flock here.

African Art in Nice

NICE — "African art," the all too familiar cliche goes, "was discovered by Picasso, Braque, Matisse et al." Implicit in such language is the idea that an African mask had no real esthetic existence until a Western eye was laid on it.

What it really means, however, is that the Western public of the day was incapable of seeing such works with its own eyes until it had received the sanction of a group of tastemakers. People who mention this acknowledgment as though it marked a meeting of cultures tend to forget that none of these great artists could have cared less about what such works were actually meant to stand for.



Statue of "Bambara," Mali.

Anyway, one began to stop in front of a Bambara, Dogon or Yoruba sculpture and pronounce it "Beau-tiful!" in penetrating tones, or admire "the expressionistic audacity of its forms." This was gratifying because it persuaded the admirer that his tastes were catholic and no less excellent than those of the century's greatest artists. And indeed he began actually to perceive the real charm and material warmth, or the magic eeriness of things that former generations would have disdained.

So if there was progress, it was only because these works were being perceived — but they were still not being understood. This required a further step, and we begin to see signs of the coming approach in the little exhibition "Spirits and Gods of Africa" showing at the Musee National Message Biblique Marc Chagall, avenue du Docteur Menard, in Nice to Nov. 3.

The museum, which holds a permanent exhibition of Chagall paintings on biblical themes, also devotes an annual show to various forms of religious art, and this in turn has dictated its approach to a selection of African works.

The real difficulty in understanding the import of African art arises out of the complexity of the status of any given sculpture, the fact that at one period it can be highly charged with *mana* while at another it completely loses this charge because it has been transferred to another work — or again the fact that any set of sculptures can receive an interpretation that is reserved to the initiated in a given tribal society, and indeed that the interpretation itself varies according to the degree of initiation.

Still, there are a good number of works that can be understood in a satisfactory way once we know a bit more about the beliefs they illustrate, and the exhibition catalog suggests quite a lot by explaining such figures as, say, the Dogon hermaphroditic ancestors or the *calao* bird figure of the Senufo.

The exhibition has assembled just under a hundred works from various public and private collections in France, Belgium and Switzerland, all of very fine quality and some reflecting the European presence over the centuries, such as the bronze crucifix from the Congo presumed to date from the early 18th century (when Flemish chin monks were active there

What emerges from this show, which can naturally hint at the immensity of the nent it touches upon, is the coherence of the cultural tex African society — a coheren is not obvious to the outside he was supposed to have hi wisdom, also made for hom sumption.

What is also enticingly st ed is the intricacy of the that explained man's place world and the origins of boi broad fund of secrets — that only make sense within timacy of daily life, includi practices, rites and dance marked the seasons of the ye those of each individual exist

But aside from all this, or not resist the utter authe that radiates from African ture of this quality. And hu are no longer projecting u the 20th-century Western a for formal innovation.

Simply, once we actually s art, we sense the perfect coh with which the various views, expressed by artist- men of different regions, bl into day-to-day experienc made it harmonious and s cant. —*Michael*

Latin Lovers

Continued from page 7W

— they're becoming more content to focus their attentions on their partners.

Writer Gaia Servadio says, "Italy has become middle-class, copying the sexual attitudes of the Nordic countries, demanding romantic relationships rather than the 'quickie' behind the bushes."

Some men have gone much farther and have fitted into the classification called "the feminist male." The man is subtle, refined, a little dejected. He's read everything that counts, from Kate Millett to the "Manifesto for the Elimination of the Male," although he's horrified by phallic language. Where he once drank black espresso coffee, he now takes macrobiotic tea with unrefined sugar. His happiest moments are at women's demonstrations where, with a Leica around his neck, he wanders on the edge with a studied air of sweetness and guilt. If someone he knows passes, he gives a hint of a smile as if to say, see, I'm here to be accused. His certainties diminish; Marxism is now scrap iron to him; political crises frighten him.

For combative feminists, all men can be divided into two categories: The impotent and the rapist. The really advanced activists claim that the two characteristics coincide because Italian man, deprived of his historic role as hunter, reacts to feminine aggressivity by becoming unsure of his virility. From this comes rape, which is both revenge and vendetta.

The protagonists are the remaining *pappagalli*; the characters who stand on street corners or chase after girls with crude proposals and, depending on the reaction they elicit, come on in one of the ways indicated by the feminists. If the proposal is accepted, they make believe it was only a gesture. On the other hand, if it's refused, a possible result can be a group rape — which has, with the rise of feminism, become an everyday occurence in Italy. Possibly with violence so widespread on the peninsula, the desire to humiliate those responsible for their downgraded status was to be expected.

It was manifest during carnival when women were the targets of young men with rotten eggs and cardboard bats loaded with tar. The bats bounced off women's heads, and eggs were crushed into unwitting females' hair. "If Italian men today pinch less," said one vi "they punch more."

It may be that, despite such manifesta the pendulum has begun to swing back Screenwriter Edith Bruck admits that ever most emancipated Italian women are s being fascinated by macho men. "They test," she says, "but when they find themse in front of a completely unrelenting male don't know what to do. They end up gi in." Psychologist Cesare Musatti conf this: "The fear of having castrated the ma growing stronger. Women eventually pref Don Giovanni to a eunuch."

A recent survey of American women cated that those who expressed an attractic Italian men also seemed embarrassed b They took pains to explain that, beyond dedication to feminist principles, on the level they found the strong Italian style sistible. Even so, most Italian men are reassured by such findings. They tend to i tify with the position described by Italian director Marco Ferreri: "Today's man is way destroyed, halfway reconstructed. lives, like all of us, in a state of emergency.

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Reuters

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erated previous forecasts that VW expects worldwide 1980 sales ast year's 2.5-million units, with sales volume falling in West but rising in Mexico and South Africa, and probably in the export markets and the United States.

esources Bid for Kaiser Cleared

Reuters

NTO — The Ontario and British Columbia securities commis- eed to allow British Columbia Resources Investment to contin- s takeover bid for Kaiser Resources. At issue in the hearing was he B.C. Resources' offer to Kaiser chairman Edgar Kaiser was as to other shareholders.

fer, which has expired, was for SCan55 cash. B.C. Resources d 65.8 percent of Kaiser's shares.

rate hearing by the Ontario and British Columbia commissions ed trading irregularities by 15 insiders in connection with the is still under way.

Coast Begins Offshore Pumping

The Associated Press

AN, Ivory Coast — The Ivory Coast has begun producing oil offshore field 40 miles east of Abidjan, said a spokesman for loration Ivory Coast, an Exxon subsidiary.

okesman said pumping began Thursday from the Belier field. expected to produce 30,000 barrels a day by the end of next

government economists have projected that the Ivory Coast. rrent consumption of less than 60,000 barrels a day, could be cient in oil by 1982 with a small surplus for export.

ina Finished Product Prices Fall

Reuters

ELS — Petrofina said finished product prices continue to de- urope despite the high cost of crude oil.

third-quarter report it said this was due to forced sales due to ing in Europe. Even though events in the Middle East have the downward trend on prices somewhat, stocks of crude and products remain significant, it added.

an Oil Complex Said Unthreatened

Reuters

AN — The future of the $3.2-billion petrochemical complex at homeini is not in jeopardy, despite the decision to evacuate the nese workers there, a spokesman for the Iranian-Japanese con- uilding the complex said.

okesman said the evacuation, which began Thursday, was an y measure following two Iraqi bombing raids on the plant. He was no definite damage estimate yet.

Cracks Seen in U.S.-Led Embargo of Russia

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

BONN — The Kloeckner group of West Germany signs a contract to build an aluminum plant in the Soviet Union at Sayansk. Creusot-Loire of France signs another to build a steel mill at Novolipetsk.

Both contracts, announced last month, might be worth just a passing mention except for that earlier this year, the Aluminum Company of America withdrew from the Sayansk project and Armco Steel from the Novolipetsk development. The companies dropped the projects after President Carter placed an embargo on U.S. exports of technology to the Soviet Union following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

West German and French officials, in what has been described as an unofficial agreement, have told the United States that companies in their countries would not pick up contracts dropped by U.S. firms. But the same Western European officials have made clear that they think little of trade sanctions as an instrument of foreign policy and the companies involved apparently have few concerns about possible international political implications.

Even without the embargo problems, trade with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe has been dampened by the East's enormous debt to the West, its insistence on so-called barter deals in which the West supplies plants that are paid for with manufactured goods, and the rising prices of raw materials and energy.

The resultant intensified scramble for Soviet and Eastern European business has prompted broad discussion in recent weeks of its possible adverse impact on the West's security and the balance of East-West power. Is Europe supplying machinery the Soviet Union needs to strengthen its military might? Could a lobby of Western European workers, industrialists and financiers substantially influence NATO decision-making?

Kloeckner and Creusot-Loire, for their part, deny that they are replacing the U.S. companies. The contracts they signed, they say, are essentially different from those signed by Alcoa and Armco. U.S. officials in Bonn and Paris find this hard to accept.

Lucrative Offers

These kind of business dealings have a history. In 1978, when Mr. Carter vetoed the sale of a Sperry Univac computer to the Tass news agency in reaction to the arrest of Soviet dissidents, the French-controlled CII Honeywell Bull sold Tass one of its computers, prompting a sharp U.S. protest.

Encouraged by such differences, the Soviet Union last spring dangled numerous lucrative offers before U.S. allies after the imposition of the embargo, and the Europeans responded positively.

In April, two French companies were awarded Soviet contracts worth $116 million to explore for oil in the Caspian Sea. In June, at a meeting of the West German-Soviet trade commission, the Soviet representatives spread out a portfolio of possible cooperative projects for their Bonn hosts.

European companies say that if they fail to pick up the contracts, others will. And Japan has already complained officially to the United States that France and West Germany are increasing trade with the Soviet Union at its expense. Excessive U.S. pressure on the allies to give up business as usual, it is feared, could lead some to leave the agreement altogether.

Politics, the Europeans believe, has worked for U.S. companies in the past. "Before Carter and Brezhnev's summit in Vienna, Creusot-Loire thought it was ahead in the running," said an official at the French Foreign Ministry in Paris. "Then came Vienna, and Armco from the United States got the contract. I think that may have been a political decision."

West German businessmen point out that their country lacks the enormous domestic market U.S. companies enjoy. They argue, too, that they cannot turn trade with the East on and off like a faucet.

But while the embargo virtually halved U.S. trade with the Soviet Union in the first half of 1980, causing it to plummet to $857 million from $1.7 billion in last year's first half, France expects its trade with the Soviet Union to rise to $4.7 billion this year, from $3.8 billion last year.

West German exports to Eastern Europe last year totaled $8.7 billion, nearly three-fourths of the value of the goods Germany sent to the United States, its major trade partner.

Selloff Lowers NYSE; Money Supply Drops

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — A late selloff left prices on the New York Stock Exchange lower Friday in active trading as investors moved to the sidelines late in the session to await the weekly banking report.

Analysts said the war between Iraq and Iran had kept investors cautious all day, particularly since banks will be closed in New York on Monday for the Columbus Day holiday. Thus when bidders stepped aside late in the day, the market dropped sharply.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 8.28 points to 950.68 and declines led advances three to two as volume rose slightly to 44 million shares from 43.98 million Thursday.

After the close the Federal Reserve said the basic money supply fell $800 million but New York business loan, excluding bankers acceptances, climbed $1.32 billion.

The nation's basic money supply, the M1-A, fell to a seasonally-adjusted average of $381.7 billion in the week ended Oct. 1, the Fed said. The broader money supply, M1-B, fell to an average of $404.5 billion in the week from $405.6 billion a week ago.

For the latest four weeks M1-A averaged $383.6 billion, a rate of increase of 13.5 percent from 13 weeks ago. M1-B averaged $406.6 billion during this period, a 16.1-percent gain for the 13 weeks.

Meanwhile, the Commerce Department reported that retail sales rose $1.14 billion or 1.6 percent to a seasonally-adjusted $80.02 billion in September.

The increase followed a revised 0.6- percent rise in August and left sales 4.4 percent ahead of last year.

Previously, the department had said August sales had moved ahead by 1.5 percent.

Sales by automotive dealers, which had been off 1.5 percent in August, rose 5.4 percent in September to $14.74 billion. For the year, sales by auto dealers were off 6.2 percent.

Department store sales in the month declined from $8.03 billion in August to $7.90 billion in September.

Overall, retail sales have increased for four months in a row.

The New York Commodity Exchange said Friday that it was reducing the speculative and hedge margins requirements for silver and gold futures, effective Monday. It said the speculative margin requirements for a 100 troy ounce contract of gold will be reduced to $3,000 from $4,000 per contract while hedge margins will be reduced to $2,000 from $2,500 per contract.

Comex also said the speculative margin requiremnts for a 5,000 troy ounce contract of silver will be reduced to $10,000 from $11,000 and the hedge margins will be cut to $6,000 from $7,000 per contract.

IBM, which benefitted initially from news of higher than expected third quarter profit, ended ⅞ lower at 69⅜. Analysts said the improvement largely resulted from a reduced tax rate. Burroughs, which reported sharply lower third quarter net, lost 3¼ to 59½.

Ampex rose 1⅛ to 33⅛ but Signal Cos lost 1⅛ to 44⅞. Ampex has had new talks with Signal but would not say if they concerned a merger.

Documation lost 2¼ to 15⅝ while Storage Technology was unchanged at 22¼. They modified merger terms so that some of the shares to be issued to Documation holders will be held in an escrow account.

Car Importers Combat Demands for Curbs

International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Auto importers Friday rejected demands by Ford and the United Auto Workers for a government-imposed cut in imports, arguing that a drop in demand, not a flood of foreign cars, has hurt the U.S. motor industry.

Testifying on the third day of hearings by the U.S. International Trade Commission, Ralph Millet, chairman of Automobile Importers of America, said the main causes of declining production and unemployment in the U.S. industry have been a drop in the overall demand for cars and a shift in demand to small, fuel-efficient cars.

"Our [import] industry grew up mainly because we developed the fuel-efficient car market, while Detroit chose not to compete seriously in that market until the late 1970s," Mr. Millet said.

"But now that Detroit has decided to compete with our fuel-efficient cars, its success is remarkable. It already has over 60 percent of the small-car market, and its share will increase in a market which itself will increase ... In fact, Detroit's future looks bright."

140,000 Employees

Mr. Millet's group represents importers of all makes except Volkswagen, Mercedes-Benz and vehicles from Canada. It says the import industry has 16,000 franchised dealers, 140,000 employees and a $2-billion annual payroll.

Import restrictions would not put a significant number of autoworkers back to work in the foreseeable future, Mr. Millet argued. "Conversion to small-vehicle production facilities is the way to relieve unemployment. Import restrictions would simply make cars cost all Americans more, and put many workers in the U.S. imported-automobile and related industries out of work."

Volkswagen of America asked the ITC Thursday to exempt Volkswagen from any import restriction plan. Despite its growth as a domestic manufacturer, Volkswagen needs a modest level of imports to remain competitive, said Philip Hutchison, director of government relations for the firm.

Japanese Ambassador Yoshio Okawara told a conference of lawyers in Detroit Thursday that the best way for U.S. automakers to meet Japanese competition is to modernize. "The appropriate expression from American frontier days is 'biting the bullet,'" he said. "Continuing industrial adjustment is the price of change and progress."

ITC members sharply questioned Ford chairman Philip Caldwell Thursday. Why, he was asked, was Ford not prepared to meet the flood of Japanese cars he claims has hurt the U.S. industry? Why did Ford not anticipate the demand for small cars, especially those from Japan? Why did it take so long for Ford to produce its own small cars?

Mr. Caldwell said Ford began coverting to small cars as far back as 1974. He also said Ford learned in 1977 that Japan was building up its productive capacity to pour automobiles into the American market, but could not persuade the U.S. government to move against the threat.

He testified that in studying expansion plans announced in Tokyo three years ago, Ford realized that "a huge industry was being created," an auto industry with one major sales outlet — the United States.

Recovery Plan Seen Endangered

hrysler Pressures Dealers on Orders

The Associated Press

OIT — Chrysler is putting on dealers to meet their otas for 1981-model cars, the less-popular larger o as to enable to compa- ill its recovery plan.

re other automakers, s paid when it ships a car er. It fears it will not be ow a profit for the fourth more dealers do not take otas for September and

ubled company's finan- s call for a profit in the arter to offset third-quar- and hold the year's loss st-half figure of $1.2 bil-

nt letter to about 1,000 rom Gar Laux, executive ident in charge of sales keting, said Chrysler had the "full volume commit- our entire dealer body" to

Older Models

etter invited dealers to ield sales personnel and irman Lee Iacocca direct- encounter difficulties. ler's front-wheel-drive much demanded by dealers, is not the problem. Rather, it is the older models, particularly intermediate and full-size cars.

Battered in the 1980 model year by a sales decline of 30 percent from the previous year, Chrysler's dealer body shrank by nearly 10 percent to about 4,000 outlets. Those dealers are now faced with a renewed rise in interest rates on loans to finance their inventory, which is a strong incentive to hold down orders to the factory.

The company plans to sell 1.2 million cars in the new model year, compared with about 785,000, including imports supplied by its Japanese affiliate, in the model year just ended.

GM Restoring Jobs

DETROIT (UPI) — General Motors is expanding production schedules, ignoring gloomy predictions of depressed car and truck sales over the next six months. The automaker said Thursday it will add a second shift Dec. 1 at its Lordstown, Ohio, van assembly plant, restoring the jobs of 1,000 hourly workers laid off since November, 1979.

In addition, GM has identified the two domestic assembly plants that will build the front-wheel-drive, fuel-efficient cars it has scheduled for introduction next spring. The vehicles, designated internally as J-cars, will go into production in March at the South Gate, Calif., and Youngstown, Ohio, assembly plants.

South Gate has been down for months undergoing renovations, and Youngstown's car plant will be taken down Nov. 24 for changeover, idling 5,500 workers until production resumes in March.

GM has been a major contributor to the 10-week rise in auto industry employment that has restored the jobs of more than 40,000 U.S. autoworkers since June. Indefinite auto industry layoffs stood at 204,050 this week, down from 207,150 last week. This is the lowest weekly total since May 1, when the figure was 201,350.

GM Chairman-elect Roger Smith said that the company is sticking to predictions that 1981 model-year sales will improve to about 13 million cars and trucks over the model year that ended Sept. 30. "While that is a modest increase over last year, it is a solid indication of better times ahead," Mr. Smith said.

BIS: Used by Banks for Discreet Deals

Associated Press-Dow Jones

BASEL — The Bank for International Settlements serves — very discreetly — as the $50-billion central bank for the central banks of many nations. The bank also manages about 10 percent of the world's $340 billion in official currency reserves. But while remaining secretive enough to earn the trust of central bankers and to offer them a confidential meeting place, the BIS also seeks to be widely enough known to lend weight to its occasional public pronouncements.

Whether exerted covertly or openly, that influence probably will increase. The BIS plans an important role in keeping the world's badly frayed monetary circuits operating, and the strains of mounting international debts, gyrating currencies and political conflicts seem likely to intensify. In addition, the BIS serves as a link between the monetary authorities of the capitalist West and the Communist East and between the industrial North and the impoverished South.

"Events have been pushing business our way," commented Rene Larre, the bank's chief executive. That trend is more of a worry than a boast. "The big moments for the BIS are when there is big trouble," he explained.

$1-Trillion Pool

The BIS — which is owned mainly by 29 central banks, including the Bank of England, the West German Bundesbank and some East European institutions — acts as a bank to central banks by accepting deposits from its owner-banks and from about 40 other central banks. It also regularly invests for them in national markets and in the Eurocurrency markets, the pool of more than $1 trillion of dollars and other currencies on deposit outside their home countries.

In such activities, the BIS serves as what Mr. Larre called a screen. If a central bank wants, for example, to switch $2 billion from U.S. banks to Tokyo, the maneuver "would be noticed on Wall Street," he said. But if the BIS does the job, "it is much less conspicuous," he explained.

The BIS often screens other types of transactions, too.

Because the Euromarket is frequently suspected of contributing to inflation and currency speculation, Mr. Larre said, central banks "are very shy when they have to put money on the Euromarket," where they usually can get higher yields with less likelihood of political interference than in a domestic market.

Clandestine Dealings

In addition, the BIS carries out clandestine dealings in gold for central banks and channels currency-support purchases that the banks do not want disclosed. On the other hand, the BIS can help create an aura of overwhelming support for a currency by deliberately effecting such transactions "in a flat-footed way" unlikely to be overlooked in the markets, said Richard Hall, head of its banking department.

Finally, the BIS has enlarged its role by doing financial chores for the European Economic Community and by developing new tasks in such areas as bank supervision.

Unlike other central banks and other treaty-created international organizations, the BIS is a company with stock in private hands — about 15 percent of the total. The private holdings came about because the U.S. Congress would not let the Federal Reserve Board buy its allotment in what the legislators then viewed suspiciously as an alien institution.

Instead, a commercial bank — the New York-based Citibank — was chosen to cast U.S. votes in the BIS.

The dual status also confers benefits on the staff. Salaries, which are not disclosed but are tax-exempt, fall somewhere between civil-service levels paid to regular central bankers and the much more generous pay of top executives at big commercial banks.

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Bankers Trust has appointed **C. Wesley Reynolds** resident representative in charge of the bank's office in Copenhagen. He succeeds Vice President Per Fog.

* * *

Dow Chemical Europe has appointed **Frank Popoff** president, succeeding **Clyde Boyd**, who will continue as a vice president and director of Dow. **Thomas Sparta** replaces Mr. Popoff as executive vice president with responsibility for all commercial activities.

* * *

Sam Cerverizzo has been named a vice president of Chemical Bank, Brussels.

* * *

John Lamb has been named senior manager and head of National Westminster's new representative office in Stockholm.

* * *

Lykes Lines Agency has appointed **George Williamson** manager of westbound marketing. **Lee Bettinger** has been named to the newly created position of cost controller for northern Europe and the Mediterranean. Mr. Williamson and Mr. Bettinger will both be based in Antwerp.

Orders Decline To W. Germany

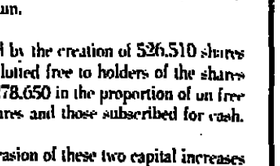
Reuters

BONN — The index of incoming orders for the West German manufacturing industry fell 2 percent seasonally adjusted in August over a revised July figure, provisional Economics Ministry figures show.

The 1976-based index stood at a provisional 104 for August, compared with a downward revised 106 in July and 106 in June, the ministry said. The August index was down from 108 in August, 1979.

The ministry said the prime cause of the recent fall was the strong, 8.5-percent decline in foreign orders. Domestic orders fell only 1 percent.

WHERE THE WORLD MEETS



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ong Kong on Crest of Electronics Boom

Japanese Leadership Challenged

Edith M. Lederer
The Associated Press

KONG — In three ong Kong has become the largest exporter of elec- watches and electronic d has held its position as xporter of radios. this tiny British colony is capture an even bigger f the booming electronics

onics is already Hong econd-largest industry af- ing and textiles, and with growing at about 50 per- nually, it is expected to be n more important.

79, Hong Kong exported 2 billion worth of radios, c watches, calculators and ctronic products and com- Of the exports, 36 percent the United States and 35 to Common Market coun- l by West Germany and

long Kong electronics industry began in the late 1950s with the assembly of transistor radios, and radios are still the colony's biggest money-maker, accounting for more than $650 million in exports in 1979.

42-Million Watches

Since 1978, Hong Kong has become the largest exporter of watches, shipping more than 42-million timepieces worth about $500 million to world markets last year. More than 90 percent of the watches manufactured here are electronic.

Rising oil prices and the recession in the United States have led to a slowdown in exports in some fields, but the electronics industry appears unaffected. In the first six months of 1980, electronics exports increased 48 percent, including a 51-percent boost in shipments to the United States.

While Japan remains the world's biggest manufacturer in the electronics field, local trade officials say Japan is getting some competition, especially on less-sophisticated items.

Japan is the world's largest exporter of both desk-top and hand-held calculators, but industry experts expect Hong Kong to cut into the market.

Hong Kong's exports of electronic calculators in 1979 grew by 42 percent to more than $110 million — with more than half of the 14-million calculators manufactured here destined for the United States.

Improving Quality

Laurence Scott Jr., director of Radofin Electronics Far East, which manufactures desk-top calculators, said he thinks that as product quality improves, "prospects are very good" for Hong Kong to take a share of that market away from Japan.

In the lucrative field of cassette tape recorders, an economist with the Hong Kong Trade Development Council said Hong Kong, Japan, Taiwan and South Korea are currently "competing very keenly" for the export market.

While comparative figures were not available, Hong Kong's exports of cassette recorders grew 50 percent in 1979 to about $60 million, well above the 1979 increase of only 9 percent.

Hong Kong is also moving into industrial electronics — manufacturing such items as electronic ignition systems for automobiles, smoke detectors and automatic thread-cutting devices — and is rapidly expanding production of electronic parts and components.

Computer Parts

Last year, Hong Kong exported about $160 million worth of electronic components for computers — 87 percent of them to the United States. In the first six months of 1980, exports increased 59 percent.

Hong Kong's exports of transistors totaled just over $100 million in 1979, and exports in the first half of 1980 were up by 22 percent. Exports of mounted integrated microcircuits reached about $90 million in 1979 and rose by 34 percent in the first half of 1980.

The trade development council says part of Hong Kong's export success is the ability of its industries to quickly adjust to market changes. It pointed to two recent examples of "flexibility and efficiency" in the electronics industry — the replacement of television games by hand-held electronic games and the switch from manufacturing mechanical watches to producing electronic watches.

"Everybody knows the electronics business will be a good prospect for the future," said Philip Young, sales manager for Eastern Equipment, which manufactures pen-watches and high-technology products. "Competition is getting very tough for the time being, but even though some electronics companies can't make it, we still get plenty of new ones."

CURRENCY RATES

exchange rates for October 10, 1980, excluding bank service charges

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	It.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
	1.9635	4.2180	108.85 *	46.93 *	0.2253	——	6.7740 *	128.810 *	35.30 *
	28.9650	2.4812	1.8834	4.1820	N.A. *	N.A.	——	1.6345	N.A.
	1.8037	4.5390	——	43.130 *	2.100 x	91.89 *	6.2270 *	110.330 *	32.480 *
	2.4040	——	4.3362	10.0515	2.065.90	4.7230	69.960	2.9337	13.3650
	858.70	2.062.50	476.020	205.340	——	437.670	29.650	525.10	154.560
	——	2.4010	0.5544	0.2391	N.A. *	0.2095	N.A.	0.6118	N.A.
	4.1830	10.0470	231.790 *	——	4.8660 x	213.00 *	14.4390 *	255.620 *	75.270 *
	1.6345	3.9334	90.5741 *	39.0967 *	0.1903	83.2417 *	5.6423 *	——	29.4310 *
	1.4065	8.5843	2.5359	5.8756	1.207.62	2.7601	40.7040	2.2981	7.8117

Dollar values

Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
Irish Pn./Punt	29.150	0.1990	Hong Kong $	5.0166	0.3012	Saudi Riyal	3.320
Canadian $	1.1639	2.0908	Schilling				0.4783
Danish krone	12.760	0.1661	Israeli Shekel	6.020	0.4772	Singapore $	2.8953
Drachma	42.80	2.7425	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2672	0.2486	Swedish krona	4.1560
Escudo	N.A.	0.2059	Norw. krone	4.8565	0.2729	U.A.E. dirham	3.6502
Fin. mark	3.6502	0.0135	Peseta	73.950	0.0048	Yen	208.660

Irish £.

mercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

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Moët-Hennessy

It may be recalled that the MOET-HENNESSY Company, subject to the necessary agreement of the authorities and the approval of the shareholders of the Schieffelin Company, recently acquired the whole of the ordinary share capital of that company, a transaction costing U.S. $48 million.

In order to undertake this investment and to provide MOET-HENNESSY with the means to take advantage of other opportunities that may arise the board of directors, at its meeting on 30 September 1980, confirmed the decision taken in principle on 4 September last, in accordance with the authorisation of the Extraordinary General Meeting of 20 June 1980, to increase the capital in two stages:

1) RIGHTS ISSUE

The share capital will be raised from FF 157,953,150 to FF 184,278,650 by the issue of 526,510 shares of FF 50 nominal each, issued at FF 400 and reserved for existing shareholders in the proportion of one new share for six old shares. This rights issue will be carried out between 13 October and 13 November 1980.

2) FREE ISSUE

On the occasion and because of the capital increase for cash the capital will be raised from FF 184,278,650 to FF 210,604,150 by capitalising FF 26,325,500 of the issue premium.

This capital increase will be effected by the creation of 526,510 shares of FF 50 nominal, which will be allotted free to holders of the shares representing the capital of FF 184,278,650 in the proportion of on free share for seven shares, both old shares and those subscribed for cash.

All the new shares issued on the occasion of these two capital increases will rank for the dividend in respect of the financial year 1980. Moreover, the board have decided, unless there are unforeseen developments, to maintain in 1981 the dividend per share paid in 1980 on a capital since increased by one third.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 10

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 6)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
16¼	6½	USAir	.09e	.6	4	1552	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ⅜
32¼	16	USAir pf	1.87	6.7		32	28½	28	28⅛	
46½	33½	USFid	2.80	6.5	5	222	42⅞	42½	42⅞	— ¼
37⅞	25¾	USGyps	2.40	7.2	5	171	33¾	32⅞	33⅜	
33	22¾	USGy pf	1.80	6.2		2	29	28¾	29	
28	10¼	USHom	.64b	2.4	7	184	26¾	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜
9⅞	6⅝	USInd	.76	9.5	6	534	8⅛	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
23¼	11¼	USLeasg	.52	2.5	8	31	21¼	21	21	
15¼	5⅞	US Rlty				124	17	15¼	14⅞	— ⅛
30	16¼	USShoe	1.60	5.7	6	24	28⅝	28	28⅛	— ⅛
25	16¼	USSteel	1.60	7.3		837	22	21¾	22	+ ⅛
38	26	USTobc	2.08	5.6	9	31	37	36½	37	+ ⅜
54⅝	36¼	UnTech	2.20	4.2	8	1348	54	52⅛	52⅝	—1⅛
144	99	UTch pf	7.32	5.2		2	142	142	142	—1¼
69	47	UTch pf	3.87	5.8		31	68¼	66¼	66¼	—1⅜
26⅞	19¼	UTch pf	2.55	10.		65	25⅞	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
20⅛	14¼	UniTel	1.60	9.4	7	3773	17⅛	16⅞	17	— ⅜
37	23¾	Unitrod	.50	1.5	12	40	34½	33¾	34	— ⅜
15	9	Univar	.56a	4.3	6	54	13⅛	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
16⅝	10½	UnivFd	.96	8.1	8	49	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	
32	15½	UnLeaf	1.32	4.5	9	2	29⅛	29	29⅛	
67	40	Upjohn	2	3.2	12	129	63	62⅝	62⅝	+ ⅛
26	19	USLIFE	.70	3.2	5	168	21¾	21⅛	21⅞	+ ⅛
32½	24½	USLIF pf	3.33	12.		1	28	28	28	—1
27⅛	24⅛	USLIF pf	2.25	9.0		193	25	24⅝	24⅞	— ⅛
9⅞	7⅛	UslifeFd	.96a	12.		20	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
19¼	13	UtaPL	2	12.	10	333	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	
27⅝	20	UtPL pf	2.80	13.		3	22	21⅞	21⅞	
27⅛	19⅝	UtPL pf	2.90	13.		4	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
20⅛	15⅝	UtPL pf	2.04	13.		2	15½	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
—V—V—V—										
32	16¾	VF Cp	1.60	5.1	8	7	31⅝	31½	31⅝	
44½	22	VSI Cp	.72	1.6	10	343	44½	44⅛	44½	+ ⅛
30⅛	10⅝	Valero n	.20	.7	22	448	30	29¼	29⅞	— ½
9½	5¼	Valleyin	.40	5.5	26	21	7½	7⅜	7¼	— ⅛
22½	10⅞	VanDrn	1	5.0	7	43	20	19¾	20	+ ½
35⅛	21	Varian	.52	1.7	11	117	31⅞	31	31⅛	—1
15½	7⅜	Varo	.40	3.4	8	142	11⅞	11½	11⅜	
44⅛	17	Veeco s	.30	.7	26	750	42⅛	41⅛	41½	—2⅛
5⅛	3	Vendo				63	4	3⅞	4	
12⅝	9	VestSe	1.36e	13.		518	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ¼
59	25⅛	Viacom	.40	.8	18	56	52⅝	51¾	52	—1
39¼	22	Viacom pf	2.10	6.0		7	36	35	35	—1
12⅝	9⅛	VaEPw	1.40	13.	7	3407	10⅞	10½	10⅝	
92	62½	VaEP pf	9.75	14.		z630	71	70½	71	+ ⅛
25⅝	18⅝	VaEP pf	2.90	14.		8	21¼	21	21	— ¼
73	49	VaE pf	7.72	14.		z100	55½	55½	55½	+ ⅛
22⅞	16	VistaRs	.45e	2.3	7	7	20	20	20	— ⅛
26¼	11¼	Varnado	.30i			210	21	20⅛	20⅛	— ¼
15⅞	9	Vulcinc	.84	6.9	4	18	12⅛	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
44¾	30½	VulcnM	2	4.8	7	5	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	
—W—W—W—										
23¾	16¾	WICOR	2.04	11.	6	32	19⅛	18⅞	19	— ⅛
17⅞	10½	Wabash	.60	3.8	6	38	15⅞	15½	15¾	+ ¼
21½	15¼	Wachov	.96	5.2	7	173	18¼	18⅛	18¼	
7⅛	3¼	WachRty			10	24	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
55½	26¼	WalMrt	.40	.7	18	27	54½	54	54½	+ ½
41⅛	25⅞	Walgrn	1.60	4.3	7	53	38⅛	37⅞	37½	— ⅝

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
38¼	19⅞	WkHCn g	1.32			18929	28½	27	28½	+ ⅜
45⅞	23¼	WallBus	1	2.2	9	153	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	
28⅛	19½	WalMu	1.60b	5.4	6	438	u29⅞	28⅛	29½	+3⅛
37⅞	23½	WaltJm	1.90	5.5	7	225	35	34¼	34¼	— ¼
11⅛	8	WaltJ pf	1	11.		220	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ⅛
40	25	WaltJ pf	1.60	4.3		6	37¼	36⅞	37¼	
11	4⅛	WardFd				97	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
17⅞	9⅞	Warnaco	.80	5.3	5	23	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
67¾	36½	WrnCm s	1	1.7	14	514	60⅞	59⅛	59½	
23¼	17	WarnrL	1.32	6.4	9	1263	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	— ⅛
26¼	18⅝	WashGs	2.52	11.	8	11	22½	22	22	— ⅜
37½	18	WshNat	1.50	4.2	7	28	36⅜	35⅝	35¾	— ⅜
22	16¼	WshWt	2.16	12.	8	254	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
84½	32⅝	WasteM	.90	1.1	23	375	82⅜	78⅞	82¼	+1⅜
37	21¼	WatkJnJ	.48	1.4	16	16	34	33⅞	34	
12¼	4⅜	WayGos	.05e		5	41	10⅞	10⅜	10⅝	— ⅛
24⅜	12⅝	WayG pf	1.60	7.6		1	21	21	21	—1⅜
14⅞	6⅞	WebbD	.20	2.0	7	98	10	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
28⅞	22¾	WeisMk	.88	3.2	8	3	27½	27½	27½	+ ¼
29¼	21⅞	WellsF	1.92	7.6	5	450	25⅝	25¼	25⅜	
22½	11	WelFM	2	9.5	10	10	21⅛	21	21⅛	
44½	32	WPenP pf	4.50	13.		z390	35	34½	34½	—1½
42½	27¼	WtPtPe	3.20	7.7	4	122	41⅞	41½	41⅝	+ ⅛
13⅞	10	WstctT	9.80			17	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
11⅛	6	WnAirL	.20	2.8		227	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
29	19	WAir pf	2	9.2		9	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
34	23¼	WnBnc	1.84	6.1	5	613	30⅜	30	30	— ¼
47½	35	WnCoNA	s.24	.5	25	227	45⅜	44⅛	45	— ⅛
62¼	24⅜	WnCo pf	2.12	3.5		10	60½	60⅛	60½	— ⅛
67⅛	32⅝	WPacI	23.75e	2.1	4	32	48¼	46⅜	48¼	+1
31⅛	16⅝	WUnion	1.40	5.1		311	28⅝	27⅝	27¼	— ⅜
66¼	48½	WnUn pf	4.60	7.8		3	59	59	59	— ½
10¼	7⅛	WUn dpf	1.18	13.		24	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
55½	43	WUTI pf	6	13.		2	47½	46½	47½	
21⅞	15½	WUTI pf	2.56	13.		8	19	19	19	
27¼	17⅝	WestgEl	1.40	5.3	6	1790	27⅛	26½	26⅝	— ⅜
38⅜	26¾	Wstvac	1.64	4.8	6	83	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
38	27	Weyerhr	1.30	3.6	10	923	35⅞	35¼	35⅞	
49⅞	36¾	Weyr pf	2.80	6.0		294	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	— ⅜
51⅝	27⅝	WheelF	1.40	2.8	12	x569	50⅝	49⅞	50	
57	30¼	WheelF pf	2	4.0		x5	50	50	50	— ½
24	15	WheelPit			3	26	19⅞	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
39⅞	31¾	WhelPit pf	5	14.		z100	34½	34½	34½	+1
23	14¾	Whirlpl	1.40	6.2	9	326	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼
27½	19	WhitC	1.40	5.3	6	x214	27	26⅞	26⅝	— ⅜
44⅞	32	WhitC pfC	3	8.6		x2	34⅞	34¼	34⅛	— ⅜
34¼	12⅞	Whittak	1	3.1	8	237	32½	32⅛	32¼	+ ⅛
17½	11¾	Wickes	1.04	6.4		252	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
12⅞	5½	Wiebldt	.44	7.2		6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
45⅞	20⅞	Williams	1.10	2.6	9	1921	44⅛	42½	42⅞	—1½
15⅞	7⅛	WilshrO	.761	4.8	55	1478	u16⅛	15⅝	16	+1
32	23⅛	WinDx	1.92	6.4	9	34	30⅛	30	30⅛	— ⅛
3⅞	1⅞	Winnbgo			144	135	3	2⅞	2⅞	
9¾	5	WinterJ	.57e	14.		5	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
26⅞	19	WisEP	2.52	11.	6	7554	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	
84	69	WisE pf	8.90	12.		z200	75	74½	74½	—1
81	62	WisE pf	7.75	12.		z100	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	— ⅛
15⅞	14⅛	WiscPL	1.92	11.	7	45	18⅛	18	18	
19⅝	13⅞	WiscPS	1.82	11.	6	29	17	16⅞	17	
33	20⅛	Witco	1.60	5.3	6	51	30⅛	30	30	— ½

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
27¼	10¼	WitfrR	.80	3.4	5	132	24⅝	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
23	9	WolvrW	.52	2.3	8	32	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	14½	Wometc	.66	2.9	10	88	23⅞	23	23	— ¼
37½	15⅛	WoodPt	s.32	.9	21	105	36⅞	36⅛	36½	— ⅛
31	21⅛	Wolwth	1.80	6.8	5	234	26⅞	25⅜	26⅛	+1⅛
43½	30⅛	Wolw pf	2.20	6.1		3	36	36	36	+1
7	4⅛	WorldAir				37	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
36⅛	29	Wrigly	s1.44	4.1	9	10	35½	35⅛	35⅛	
10¼	6⅛	Wurltzr				7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
16⅞	9⅜	WyleLb	s.40	2.7	10	199	14⅞	14¼	14⅞	+ ⅛
20¼	4	Wyly			11	203	19⅛	18⅜	18⅞	— ½
—X—Y—Z—										
71⅛	48⅞	Xerox	2.80	4.2	10	2478	68½	66½	67⅛	—1¼
24⅛	13⅛	XTRA	.64	3.0	7	133	22	21⅛	21¼	— ¼
24½	16¼	ZaleCp	1.16	5.0	5	11	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
63	17¾	Zapata	.48	.8	20	x245	58⅞	57½	57½	—1
18½	9⅛	ZayreCp	.32	1.8	6	266	18¼	17¾	18⅛	+ ⅛
18	7⅞	ZenithR	.60	3.6	13	468	17⅛	16⅛	16⅞	— ⅛
27¼	16⅛	Zero s	.52	2.1	13	9	24⅞	24⅛	24⅜	— ½
25⅛	14⅛	Zurmind	.72	2.9	8	81	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	

Sales figures are unofficial
d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

The Aim: Almost Inexhaustible Energy

U.S. Adopts Plan to Develop Fusion Pow

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — With little fanfare, the United States has adopted a national plan to develop over the next 20 years a nuclear fusion technology that it hopes will provide an almost inexhaustible source of energy for future generations.

Under a law signed this week, the government for the first time has laid out specific fusion goals that call for a rapid progression of the technology from research laboratories to engineering tests and the operation of a commercial demonstration plant by the end of the century.

"Fusion power offers the potential for a limitless energy source with manageable environmental effects," President Carter said as he signed the Magnetic Fusion Energy Engineering Act into law Tuesday without ceremony.

Rep. Mike McCormack, D-Wash., an engineer who guided the bill through a sympathetic Congress, said, "I consider it the most important energy bill ever passed by this or any other country."

Risks Seen to Shrink

It is asserted that fusion produces relatively little radioactive waste, and that what there is decays rapidly. Proponents also say that the environmental risks will likely diminish as the second generation of fusion devices is developed.

The law, which envisages a $20-billion program for fusion power, calls for establishing a National Center for Fusion Engineering to coordinate development. It sets 1990 as the date by which a fusion device is to be in operation, and doubles, over the next four years, the current level of $400 million a year spent on fusion power by the Department of Energy.

Fusion, the principle used in the hydrogen bomb, has been explored as an energy source since the early 1950s but was not actively embraced by an administration until President Nixon included it in his otherwise ill-fated 1973 plan for energy independence.

In the last seven years, American and other scientists have grown increasingly confident about the process, and the United States has pressed ahead to build test facilities and equipment. One of the main research projects is at Princeton University.

Opposite of Fission

The fusion process is roughly the opposite of nuclear fission, the atom-splitting technique used in present nuclear electric plants.

Fusion combines at high speed the nuclei of the hydrogen isotopes deuterium and tritium, for example, to create heat energy. Like fission, fusion is thought of primarily as the source for generating electricity, but it also has the potential for making synthetic gasoline by using its intense heat to break down coal or other materials.

Since deuterium and tritium are readily obtained from water and from lithium, a metal, the basic materials will remain accessible to all countries for thousands of years.

Moreover, according to Fusion Power Associates, a public interest corporation, "fusion can potentially use fuels derived from water alone, which means a truly inexhaustible supply of fuel."

Several fusion technologies are available, and work is to continue on all of them since it is assumed that each will generate knowledge that will be valuable in making a final choice.

Pioneered by Russia

The system chosen as the basis for the fusion system that is to be in place by 1990 uses the so-called Tokamak technique, which was

pioneered by the Soviet
Hot fuel gas is confine
doughnut-shaped chambe
strong magnetic field prod
coils wrapped aroun
doughnut.
The Princeton Plasma
Laboratory, using a devic
on this idea, recently achiev
peratures of more than 80
degrees, far above the 45
degrees needed to sustain f
Although the bill creat
fusion drive passed by a
365-7 vote in the House,
companion passed by a un
voice vote in the Senate
supporters worry about pr
necessary appropriations
Congress each year.
"The law advocates s
$20 billion," said John C
the Department of Ene
doesn't supply it."

Resignations of Chairman, President Set

Korvettes' Final Store Closings Plan

By Isadore Barmash
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Korvettes, the pioneering discount chain that fell into difficult times, will close all its remaining retail stores as soon as it sells its store leases, the company's chairman, Joseph Ris, has disclosed.

The 29-store chain is currently conducting a companywide clearance sale that is being handled by Value City Stores of Columbus, Ohio. Fourteen of the Korvettes stores will be closed shortly, Mr. Ris said, while the other 15 will continue the sale through the Christmas season with replenished merchandise obtained by Value City.

A decision will be made Jan. 1 on whether to continue the sale with the assistance of Value City or another retailer until all or most of the Korvette store leases are sold, Mr. Ris said.

Earlier in Paris the Agache-Willot Group, a French company that bought Korvettes 18 months ago, concluded arrangements with Arlen Realty and Development to clear entitlements to 17 of the store leases.

Among the stores involved in the clearing of titles and liens, Mr. Ris said, were several in the New York metropolitan area, including those at Herald Square, at Fulton Street in Brooklyn, in Douglaston, Queens and in the Bronx. Arlen Realty sold the Korvettes chain, which it had acquired in 1971, to Agache-Willot in April, 1979.

Resignations

Mr. Ris also disclosed that he would resign from his Korvettes post by Dec. 31 and that Nicholas Pahlinich planned to resign as Korvettes president by Nov. 30.

Agache-Willot has not yet decided on a successor as chairman, Mr. Ris said, but there was a possibility that Jean-Pierre Willot Jr., former vice chairman, might be named. Mr. Willot, 26, is the son of Jean-Pierre Willot Sr., one of the general directors of Agache-Willot.

The French company
nounced in Paris last mont
considered its purchase
vettes "a bad investme
would seek to sell the ch
year.
Korvettes, which only
years ago was second
Macy & Co. in volume in
York metropolitan are
record earnings of $12 m
$600 million in sales in 19
into an erratic earnings p
the following two years,
and has lost an estimated
lion in the last two years.
The French owners hav
ed about $67 million in t
Mr. Ris said, and are hopi
coup much of it through t
the store leases.
Next Wednesday, Aga
lot is obligated to make
tional $5-million investme
form of a cash payment t
jor lenders. According to
the parent company has i
it would make the payr
though it defaulted in
ment earlier this year.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Chicago Futures
October 10, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	5.07	5.14½	5.07	5.14	+.10¼
Mar	5.33	5.34½	5.29	5.33¾	+.08½
May	5.40	5.42½	5.36½	5.42½	+.09½
Jul	5.32	5.35	5.30¾	5.34¾	+.07½
Sep	5.39½	5.42½	5.38	5.42½	+.07½
Dec	5.49	5.53	5.48½	5.53	+.07

Sales Thur. 17,835. Total open interest Thur. 77,835, up 749 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	3.55	3.55¾	3.53½	3.54	+.01½
Mar	3.64	3.64¾	3.63¼	3.63¾	+.01½
May	3.67	3.68¾	3.67	3.68½	+.02
Jul	3.67	3.67½	3.65½	3.66½	+.01¾
Sep	3.56½	3.58½	3.55¼	3.56¼	+.02¼
Dec	3.46½	3.51	3.46½	3.46¾	+.02¼

Sales Thur. 50,216. Total open interest Thur. 279,955, up 1,800 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Nov	8.24	8.30	8.22	8.24¾	+.03½
Jan	8.50	8.53	8.44½	8.46¼	+.01¾
Mar	8.73½	8.76½	8.68	8.69¾	+.00¾
May	8.86	8.90¼	8.83½	8.85¼	+.01½
Jul	8.92	8.96	8.89	8.90½	
Aug	8.84½	8.86½	8.80	8.82½	+.01½
Sep	8.40	8.43	8.38½	8.39	+.03
Nov	8.11	8.14½	8.08	8.12	+.02½

Sales Thur. 47,336. Total open interest Thur. 187,346, up 2,724 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Oct	25.50	25.75	25.50	25.55	+ .10
Dec	26.00	26.30	26.00	26.15	+ .22
Jan	26.35	26.63	26.35	26.43	+ .21
Mar	27.00	27.25	26.97	27.13	+ .26
May	27.30	27.55	27.30	27.42	+ .25
Jul	27.70	27.85	27.65	27.75	+ .20
Aug	27.40	27.55	27.40	27.50	+ .25
Sep	27.15	27.25	27.10	27.10	+ .20
Oct	26.50	26.70	26.50	26.60	+ .20

Sales Thur. 72,114. Total open interest Thur. 66,435, up 178 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Oct	242.00	242.60	240.00	240.10	— .40
Dec	248.50	249.70	247.10	247.30	— .10
Jan	251.50	253.00	250.60	250.70	+ .30
Mar	256.50	258.00	255.50	255.80	+ .10
May	259.00	259.50	257.50	257.60	+ .40
Jul	259.00	260.00	257.50	258.00	
Aug	258.00	258.80	256.00	256.00	— .30
Sep	248.00	250.00	248.00	249.00	+1.70
Oct	235.00	235.50	234.20	234.30	+ .80
Dec	234.00	234.00	234.00	234.00	+1.00

Sales Thur. 12,114. Total open interest Thur. 66,435, up 178 from Wed.
note: close is average of last two trades.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.					
Dec	2.04	2.04¾	2.03	2.03¾	+.03½
Mar	2.16	2.17	2.14¼	2.15½	+.02½
May	2.21	2.21	2.19¼	2.20¼	+.03¼
Jul	2.18	2.18	2.14½	2.15	+.02
Sep	2.15	2.15	2.12	2.13	+.01½

Sales Thur. 674. Total open interest Thur. 8,127, up 71 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	69.40	69.40	68.75	68.95	— .35
Dec	71.95	72.00	71.30	71.52	— .35
Jan	72.25	72.45	72.00	72.40	— .25
Feb	73.70	73.95	73.35	73.55	— .20
Apr	75.40	75.40	74.75	74.95	— .27
Jun	75.95	75.95	75.47	75.60	— .25
Aug	74.97	75.00	74.45	74.80	— .10
Oct	.	.	.	74.20	.
Dec	.	.	.	74.90	.

Est. sales 16,619; sales Thur. 27,848. Total open interest Thur. 56,498, up 1,042 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	77.25	77.70	76.90	77.05	— .50
Nov	80.15	80.25	79.52	79.77	— .52
Jan	81.95	81.95	81.50	81.75	— .12
Mar	83.15	83.35	82.80	83.07	— .25
Apr	83.25	83.45	82.90	83.27	— .22
May	83.40	83.40	82.85	83.22	— .15
Aug	.	.	.	82.00	— .25
Sep	82.40	82.40	81.90	81.90	— .20

Est. sales 1,856; sales Thur. 2,716. Total open interest Thur. 8,377, up 388 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs; cents per lb.					
Oct	48.40	48.55	47.65	48.02	— .28
Dec	51.30	51.70	50.60	50.92	— .10
Feb	54.65	55.40	54.50	54.60	+ .05
Apr	53.50	54.35	53.20	53.65	+ .05
Jun	57.82	58.25	57.17	57.20	— .17
Jul	58.00	58.45	57.95	58.20	+ .05
Aug	57.00	57.50	56.40	56.75	— .45
Oct	56.00	56.00	55.50	55.50	— .60
Dec	56.75	57.30	56.75	57.25	— .50

Est. sales 11,740; sales Thur. 11,521. Total open interest Thur. 31,278, off 150 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	69.20	70.25	68.40	69.80	+ .98
Mar	69.60	70.15	68.50	69.65	+ .80
May	71.10	71.80	70.35	71.17	+ .75
Jul	72.50	73.05	71.50	72.55	+1.45
Aug	70.80	71.50	70.35	71.47	+1.47

Est. sales 11,549; sales Thur. 9,438. Total open interest Thur. 19,041, up 155 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FRESH BROILER CHICKENS 30,000 lbs; cents per lb.					
Oct	52.25	53.07	52.25	52.97	+ .97
Dec	47.75	48.20	47.40	47.57	+1.27
Feb	49.95	50.50	49.95	50.20	+ .38
Apr	50.60	50.80	50.60	50.80	+ .40
Jun	.	.	.	52.70	+ .45
Jul	.	.	.	52.70	+ .45
Aug	.	.	.	52.50	.

Est. sales 332; sales Thur. 390. Total open interest Thur. 1,996, off 73 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Oct	.	.	.	51.50	.
Nov	.	.	.	65.25	.
Dec	.	.	.	68.00	.

Est. sales 8; sales Thur. 1. Total open interest Thur. 45, off 2 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER old contracts 100,000 bd. ft.					
Nov	181.50	186.00	179.80	184.00	+1.90
new contracts 130,000 bd. ft.					
Jan	185.30	187.70	183.00	183.30	—2.90
Mar	200.00	201.30	196.80	196.80	—4.10
May	210.00	210.00	205.70	205.80	—4.90
Jul	224.00	224.00	220.00	220.00	—4.20
Sep	228.00	228.00	226.40	228.00	—3.40
Nov	.	.	.	231.50	.
Jan	.	.	.	234.50	.

Est. sales 5,637; sales Thur. 5,516. Total open interest Thur. 14,295, off 92 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Nov	203.80	206.70	202.50	206.60	+2.10
Jan	207.20	210.80	206.70	210.20	+2.00
Mar	209.00	213.50	209.00	212.70	+2.70
May	213.50	217.00	213.50	216.30	+1.30
Jul	218.50	221.00	218.50	220.70	+1.20
Sep	222.00	222.00	222.00	222.00	.
Nov	223.50	223.50	221.50	221.50	— .50

Sales Thur. 1,006. Total open interest Thur. 4,067, up 42 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
US TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Oct	.	.	.	89.05	.
Dec	89.24	89.29	89.06	89.09	—.15
Jan	.	.	.	89.18	—.14
Mar	89.41	89.45	89.25	89.26	—.16
Apr	.	.	.	89.29	—.15
Jun	89.53	89.53	89.30	89.31	—.19
Jul	.	.	.	89.30	—.18
Sep	89.44	89.49	89.27	89.27	—.19
Oct	.	.	.	89.25	—.18
Dec	89.41	89.45	89.21	89.23	—.15
Jan	.	.	.	89.21	—.15
Mar	89.35	89.40	89.22	89.26	—.09
Apr	.	.	.	89.21	—.13
Jun	89.38	89.41	89.26	89.26	—.09
Sep	89.42	89.42	89.25	89.25	—.04

Est. sales 9,619; sales Thur. 10,183. Total open interest Thur. 23,755, up 351 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GNMA $100,000 prin. pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Dec	72-06	72-26	72-10	72-14	—11
Mar	72-16	72-23	72-07	72-12	—09
Jun	72-08	72-20	72-05	72-10	—09
Sep	72-06	72-18	72-04	72-09	—08
Dec	72-05	72-12	72-05	72-07	—08
Mar	72-00	72-09	72-00	72-05	—08
Jun	72-04	72-06	72-03	72-03	—08
Sep	72-02	72-03	72-01	72-01	—08
Dec	72-00	72-00	71-31	71-31	—08
Mar	72-00	72-00	72-00	72-00	—05
Jun	.	.	.	71-25	—10

Sales Thur. 6,696. Total open interest Thur. 69,593, up 71 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, annualized discount rate)					
Dec	87.91	88.00	87.85	87.85	— .11
Mar	88.00	88.15	87.99	87.99	— .13
Jun	.	.	.	88.20	— .10

Sales Thur. 63. Total open interest Thur. 55, up 8 from Wed. Note: close is average of last two trades.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of pct.)					
Dec	74-00	74-00	73-12	73-20	—19
Mar	74-05	74-10	73-20	73-29	—17
Jun	74-14	74-14	73-26	74-03	—17
Sep	74-16	74-16	74-00	74-05	—18
Dec	74-12	74-15	74-05	74-10	—15
Mar	74-14	74-17	74-08	74-12	—15
Jun	74-14	74-19	74-12	74-12	—17
Sep	74-16	74-22	74-14	74-16	—15
Dec	74-17	74-24	74-14	74-18	—15
Mar	74-22	74-26	74-18	74-20	—15

Sales Thur. 28,290. Total open interest Thur. 129,424, up 1,041 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON, No.2. 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	90.80	91.95	90.10	90.33	—0.48
Mar	91.75	92.25	91.20	91.32	—0.55
May	92.10	92.50	91.26	91.32	—0.63
Jul	91.55	91.90	91.30	91.27	—0.23
Oct	85.35	85.75	84.77	84.80	—0.45
Dec	82.90	82.50	82.10	82.20	—0.54
Mar	83.67	83.76	83.76	83.00	—0.25

Est. sales 8,050; sales Thur. 6,689. Total open interest Thur. 48,017 off 274 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	94.05	94.05	91.40	91.40	— 3.15
Dec	96.00	96.20	93.00	93.10	— 3.15
Jan	94.90	94.90	94.90	93.90	— 3.15
Mar	98.00	98.45	95.50	95.50	— 3.05
May	99.90	100.00	96.90	97.00	— 3.05
Jul	101.20	101.30	99.00	98.50	— 3.05
Sep	103.00	103.00	101.90	100.00	— 3.05
Dec	104.70	104.70	104.00	102.30	— 3.00
Jan	.	.	.	103.10	— 2.95
Mar	106.20	106.20	106.00	104.65	— 2.90
May	108.00	108.00	108.00	106.20	— 2.85
Jul	.	.	.	107.75	— 2.80

Est. sales 6,500; sales Thur. 5,301. Total open interest Thur. 49,112 up 57 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Oct	693.00	695.00	695.00	699.00	+ 6.10
Jan	716.00	734.00	714.00	721.40	+ 6.10
Apr	742.00	749.00	739.00	747.40	+ 7.10
Jul	768.00	774.00	765.50	775.40	+ 8.10
Oct	791.00	800.00	795.00	802.40	+ 9.10

Est. sales 1,577; sales Thur. 2,472. Total open interest Thur. 12,739 up 528 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GOLD 100 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Oct	685.00	687.50	683.00	686.70	+0.80
Nov	.	.	.	692.20	+0.80
Dec	698.00	701.50	695.50	700.00	+0.50
Feb	713.40	718.00	711.50	716.50	+0.60
Apr	734.00	735.00	729.00	733.80	+0.60
Jun	748.00	753.00	748.00	751.50	+0.60
Aug	767.00	771.50	767.00	769.70	+0.60
Oct	786.00	787.50	784.00	788.10	+0.60
Dec	804.90	808.50	800.00	807.00	+0.60
Feb	823.90	825.40	820.00	826.00	+0.60
Apr	.	.	.	844.10	+0.60
Jun	.	.	.	864.50	+0.70
Aug	881.80	887.00	882.80	884.10	+0.80

Est. sales 33,008; sales Thur. 38,224. Total open interest Thur. 218,383 up 4,646 from Wed.

International Monetary Market

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
BRITISH POUND, $ per pound.					
Oct	2.4030	2.4030	2.4000	2.4000	—005
Dec	2.3900	2.3975	2.3858	2.3976	—035
Jan	2.3915	2.3920	2.3850	2.3855	—055
Mar	2.3825	2.3860	2.3775	2.3790	—060
Apr	2.3795	2.3865	2.3770	2.3770	—075
Jun	2.3840	2.0388	2.3755	2.3760	—080
Sep	.	2.3855	2.3760	2.3780	—060

Est. sales 5,181; sales Thur. 4,308. Total open interest Thur. 15,988, up 33 from Wed. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.					
Oct	.8605	.8605	.8578	.8578	—14
Dec	.8617	.8642	.8008	.8614	+01
Jan	.8635	.8635	.8635	.8635	+29
Mar	.8627	.8650	.8618	.8625	+05
Apr	.8645	.8650	.8635	.8635	+19
Jun	.8655	.8660	.8630	.8630	—05
Sep	.	.	.	.8655	+30

Est. sales 3,840; sales Thur. 2,214. Total open interest Thur. 9,692, up 390 from Wed. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark.					
Oct	.	.	.	.5562	
Dec	.5586	.5591	.5583	.5589	+02
Jan	.	.	.	.5610	
Mar	.5642	.5647	.5642	.5645	—02
Apr	.5670	.5670	.5670	.5670	
Jun	.5702	.5702	.5701	.5701	—01
Sep	.	.	.	.5760	

Est. sales 772; sales Thur. 1,943. Total open interest Thur. 10,230, off 521 from Wed. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

DUTCH GUILDER, $ per guilder. No open contracts

FRENCH FRANC, $ per franc. No open contracts

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.					
Oct	.	.	.004790	.004795	—05
Dec	.004810	.004812	.004795	.004809	—07
Jan	.	.	.004820	.004825	—05
Mar	.004843	.004843	.004830	.004837	—08
Apr	.	.	.004850	.004850	—10
Jun	.004880	.004880	.004870	.004870	—05

Est. sales 883; sales Thur. 1,093. Total open interest Thur. 7,644, off 186 from Wed. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.000001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.					
Oct	.6115	.6115	.6114	.6115	+04
Dec	.6203	.6209	.6195	.6206	+01
Mar	.6318	.6316	.6306	.6315	+01
Jun	.6422	.6430	.6415	.6430	
Sep	.	.	.	.6555	

Est. sales 1,486; sales Thur. 2,348. Total open interest Thur. 10,329, up 710 from Wed. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

Cash Prices
October 10, 1980

Commodity and unit	Fri	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	1.45	2.09
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.66	0.47
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	368.00	347.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	227.36
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	102-105	88-89
Lead Spot, lb	0.45	0.58
Copper elect., lb	98¾	105⅝
Tin (Straits), lb	8.2764	7.8240
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb	0.36½	0.37½
Silver N.Y., oz	21.70	16.870
Gold N.Y., oz	685.25	401.50

New York prices.

Commodity Indexes
October 10, 1980

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,326.80 f	1,321.00 f
Reuters	N.A.	1,747.90
Dow Jones Spot	477.12	468.80
D.J. Futures	496.04	492.67

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931. p — preliminary; f — final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Average 1924-25-26.

Dividends
October 10, 1980

INCREASED

Company	Per.	Amnt	Pay.	Rec.
San Juan Racing Ass		10PC	12-14	11-14

USUAL

Company	Per.	Amnt	Pay.	Rec.
Bayless Mkts Inc	Q	.15	11-10	10-31
Diebold Inc	Q	.20	12-31	12-10
Fitchburg Gas & El Lt	Q	.65	11-15	11-3
Heritage Bancorp N.J.	Q	.32	11-1	10-22
Hughes Tool	Q	.28	11-28	11-3
Million Ray	Q	.10	12-15	11-14
Public Svce NC	Q	.33	1-1	12-10
Reliance Universal	Q	.16½	11-14	10-28
St Paul Secs	M	.09	11-14	10-27
Southwest Bank	Q	.07	12-15	11-14
Sterndent Corp	Q	.15	11-19	11-12
Sunshine Mining	Q	.10	11-17	11-5
Syonliey Corp	Q	.08	11-7	10-24
Union Electric	Q	.38	12-29	11-28
Wisconsin Pub Ser	Q	.45½	12-20	11-18

A-Annual; M-Monthly; Q-Quarterly; S-Semi-Annual.

Laker Granted New Air Routes

The Associated Press

LONDON — The British Civil Aviation Authority has granted permission to Sir Freddie Laker to fly low-cost Skytrain air services from northern Britain to Los Angeles and New York three times a week.

The flights will run between New York and Manchester, and between Los Angeles and Manchester and Prestwick, Scotland. Direct flights from London to Tampa, Fla., also were granted to Laker Airways.

In addition, British Airways was given the go-ahead to fly directly from London to Pittsburgh beginning next spring, and British Caledonian received permission to stop at San Juan, Puerto Rico, en route to South America.

Europarliamentarian Decries Budget Cuts

Reuters

BRUSSELS — The leader of the powerful Christian Democrat group in the European Parliament has described cuts in the Common Market budget by EEC treasury ministers last month as a "provocation" to the Parliament.

Egon Klepsch, a West German who heads the 107-member group, said Friday that the proposed reduction of $1.1 billion in regional and social spending in the EEC Commission's $30.42 billion draft 1981 budget was unacceptable.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives
October 10, 1980

	Sales	Close	Chg.
WlkrHCns g	1,892,900	28½	+ ⅜
IBM	1,104,100	69⅝	— ¼
Wisc ElPow	755,400	23⅛	
Occident Pet	715,100	32¾	+ ⅝
Comput Sci	707,600	21¼	—3
Natomas s	423,600	39	+ ⅜
Gulf Oil	416,000	45¼	+ ⅛
Burrghs	411,400	59½	—3¼
BankAmer	404,800	25½	+ ¼
UniTel	377,300	17	— ⅛
Disney W	366,600	45⅝	—1⅛
Citicorp	360,100	20⅞	
NwtBncp	357,900	24⅝	— ½
McDermott	347,400	31⅝	+ ⅛
Va ElPow	340,700	10⅝	

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	44.04	51.44
Advanced	582	675
Volume Up (millions)	15.44	15.97
Declined	901	849
Volume Down (millions)	22.60	23.44
Unchanged	396	373
Total issues	1,879	1,897
New highs	74	108
New lows	3	5

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	958.53	965.70	946.25	950.68	-8.28
20 Trn	349.04	354.35	346.84	350.0[illegible]	+0.29
15 Util	113.29	114.20	112.27	113.11	-0.29
65 Stk	356.17	359.71	352.52	354.83	-1.53

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Chg.
20 Bonds	67.30	+0.25
10 Public Utils	66.98	+0.27
10 Indus	67.63	+0.23

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	132.15	129.58	130.29	-0.75
Industrials	150.48	147.61	148.29	-0.92
Utilities	52.32	51.46	51.83	-0.09
Finance	13.56	13.33	13.41	-0.04
Transp.	21.39	20.92	21.06	-0.12

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	75.84	75.34	75.34	-0.38
Industrials	88.71	88.08	88.08	-0.42
Transp.	69.45	69.28	69.28	-0.06
Utilities	38.99	38.75	38.75	-0.30
Finance	69.88	69.59	69.59	-0.28

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Short
October 9	145,841	333,720	2,500
October 8	155,467	364,473	2,618
October 7	172,954	388,850	1,312
October 6	189,779	388,132	1,532
October 3	155,348	309,832	1,422

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Chg.
GlfCang s	690,000	24½	+ ⅜
Tech Sym	320,000	6	— ½
HouOilM	198,900	42⅝	+1⅜
GtBas Pet	181,700	14	—1
HealthChm s	148,600	18⅝	+1¾
Amdahl	132,800	31½	— ¾
DomePetr g	123,700	67⅝	+2¼
RangerOil s	114,600	40⅝	— ¾
TubosMex s	95,600	10	— ¼
SundnceO s	94,800	29⅞	+1⅝

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	6.58	6.49
Advanced	278	283
Volume Up (millions)	3.54	2.93
Declined	348	321
Volume Down (millions)	2.54	2.64
Unchanged	185	212
Total issues	811	816
New highs	N.A.	41
New lows	N.A.	3

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
350.52	347.23	348.55	+1.38

London Commodities
(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
October 10, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Jan	431.00	425.00	424.00	428.00	421.50	422.50
Mar	445.00	436.00	440.20	440.50	436.00	436.00
May	441.00	432.00	434.75	434.95	432.50	432.70
Aug	425.00	417.00	419.25	420.50	417.25	417.50
Oct	401.00	396.00	396.50	398.00	396.95	397.00
Jan	366.00	360.00	466.50	473.00	368.00	375.00
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	354.00	360.00	353.00	365.00
14,090 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Sep	985.00	975.00	977.00	978.00	978.00	979.00
Dec	1,023	1,015	1,019	1,021	1,019	1,020
Mar	1,042	1,035	1,057	1,058	1,038	1,040
May	1,058	1,055	1,057	1,059	1,059	1,060
Jly	1,076	1,073	1,075	1,078	1,078	1,079
Sep	1,098	1,096	1,098	1,103	1,099	1,104
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,118	1,128	1,121	1,129
1,093 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Nov	1,087	1,070	1,085	1,088	1,070	1,071
Jan	1,110	1,081	1,105	1,109	1,085	1,090
Mar	1,085	1,063	1,077	1,079	1,064	1,065
May	1,072	1,065	1,071	1,074	1,063	1,064
Jly	1,075	1,069	1,071	1,074	1,060	1,070
Sep	1,076	1,071	1,075	1,085	1,060	1,080
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,065	1,090	1,051	1,075
2,734 lots of 5 tons.						

London Metals Market
(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
October 10, 1980

	Today Bid	Asked	Previous Bid	Asked
Copper wire bars: Spot	855.00	856.00	856.50	857.50
3 months	884.50	885.50	886.50	887.00
Cathodes: spot	828.00	830.00	829.00	831.00
3 months	858.00	859.00	859.0	860.00
Tin: spot	6,920.00	6,930.00	6,915.00	6,930.00
3 months	7,005.00	7,008.00	7,010.00	7,015.00
Lead: spot	374.00	375.00	375.50	376.50
3 months	387.00	388.00	389.00	389.50
Zinc: spot	341.00	342.00	344.00	345.00
3 months	352.00	353.00	355.50	356.00
Silver: spot	902.50	903.50	916.00	919.00
3 months	935.50	936.00	948.00	950.00
Aluminium: spot	701.00	703.00	687.00	689.00
3 months	721.00	722.00	709.50	710.00
Nickel: spot	2,810.00	2,814.00	2,805.00	2,812.00
3 months	2,841.00	2,844.00	2,840.00	2,843.00

Paris Commodities
(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
October 10, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	—
Dec	4,180	4,120	4,135	4,145	+65
Mar	4,360	4,300	4,306	4,310	+46
May	4,360	4,320	4,300	4,330	+39
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	4,200	4,290	+50
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	4,250	4,290	+70
Oct	4,140	4,105	4,100	4,110	+75
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	—
2,150 lots.					
COCOA					
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	950	970	unch.
Mar	1,000	1,000	996	1,004	-1
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,020	1,026	+5
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,031	1,049	+6
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,070	—	+5
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,095	—	+5
2 lots					

New York Futures
October 10, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ROUND WHITE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	9.48	9.60	9.08	9.39	—0.15
Mar	13.20	13.28	12.80	12.87	—0.41
Apr	15.35	15.50	15.06	15.10	—0.40

Est. sales 2,500; sales Thur. 2,481. Total open interest Thur. 17,613 up 32 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	133.00	133.49	131.90	132.79	+ 0.77
Mar	132.25	132.50	131.50	137.63	— 6.19
May	131.50	132.50	131.00	131.20	— 0.13
Jul	131.50	132.25	131.25	131.25	— 0.09
Sep	131.25	132.25	131.00	131.13	— 0.04
Dec	130.50	130.75	129.70	129.70	+ 0.35

Est. sales 1,670; sales Thur. 2,595. Total open interest Thur. 10,725 up 101 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jan	42.70	43.70	42.15	43.30	+ 0.03
Mar	45.10	45.30	44.55	44.72	+ 0.16
May	44.60	44.70	44.10	44.13	+ 0.13
Jul	43.50	43.70	42.82	42.88	— 0.06
Sep	41.45	41.50	40.70	40.70	— 0.53
Oct	40.70	40.90	39.75	39.75	— 0.75
Jan	37.70	37.70	37.50	36.78	— 0.77
Mar	36.30	36.30	36.00	36.00	— 0.55

Est. sales 13,089; sales Thur. 9,428. Total open interest Thur. 76,149 up 1,288 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA 10 metric tons; dollars per metric ton.					
Dec	2,200	2,230	2,175	2,178	—27.00
Mar	2,380	2,294	2,224	2,348	+78.00
May	2,335	2,340	2,300	2,300	—23.00
Jul	2,378	2,378	2,360	2,346	—19.00
Sep	2,421	2,425	2,392	2,392	—15.00
Dec	.	.	.	2,447	—19.00

Est. sales 1,299; sales Thur. 2,103. Total open interest Thur. 14,518 up 198 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE. 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	100.00	101.70	99.80	101.40	+1.50
Jan	101.80	103.30	101.35	103.20	+1.35
Mar	102.50	104.00	101.95	103.90	+1.70
May	102.80	104.30	102.40	104.45	+1.75
Jul	103.00	104.60	102.80	105.00	+2.00
Jan	.	.	.	105.70	+2.00
Mar	.	.	.	106.15	+2.00

Est. sales 1,000; sales Thur. 476. Total open interest Thur. 9,084 up 139 from Wed.

Floating Rate Notes
Closing prices, October 10, 1980

Banks

Issuer-Min cpn-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Asked
African Dvl. Bk 7-83	9 15/16	1-30	97¾	98⅛
Alahli Kuwait 5½-83	11⅞	2-25	98¼	99
Allied Irish 6¾-84	13⅛	3-30	99⅞	100⅛
Allied Irish 5¼-87	10 7/16	1-2	97⅞	98⅛
Amex Fin 1982	14⅞	10-22	100¼	100⅝
Andelsbanken 7-84	10 11/16	12-4	99⅛	99⅝
Arab Intl Bank 6½-83	10 5/16	2-2	96¾	97½
Barclays O'seas 5-90	9⅝	12-15	97⅛	98⅛
Bco de la Nacion 8-83	9⅞	1-23	98⅞	99⅜
Bco de la Nacion 7-86	12 15/16	3-24	98⅜	99¼
Bco do Brazil 6¾-82	11 1/16	2-17	99	99½
Bco de Mexico 6½-87	11 13/16	11-14	97½	98⅛
Bco Pinto 6¾-85	11 7/16	11-17	97¾	98¼
Bco Costa Rica 6½-85	10⅞	12-11	93¼	94¼
Bk Paribas 7½-80	9⅞	12-11	99½	99¾
Bk Bumiputra 6¼-84	16 9/16	10-23	99½	100¼
Bk Ireland 5¼-89	11⅞	11-21	98½	98¾
Bk Tokyo Hdg 6¾-81	11	11-24	99¼	99¾
Bk Tokyo 6½-84	11 7/16	11-17	99¼	100⅛
Bk Tokyo Hdg 1987	9⅝	1-23	97⅞	98⅛
Bk Tokyo Hdg 5¼-89	9⅞	10-27	97½	98
Bk Tokyo Hdg 5½-93	17 11/16	10-20	98⅛	98¾
Buenos Aires 7¼-86	10⅞	12-5	98	98½
Bco di Roma 6-87/91	15 5/16	10-28	98⅞	99⅜
BFCE 6¼-83	16 3/16	10-29	100	100½
BFCE 6⅝-84	11⅛	2-26	99¾	99⅞
BNP 7½-81	12 13/16	3-18	99¾	100¼
BNP 7-83	12½	3-1	100	100½
BNP 5⅝-83	9 11/16	1-21	99	99½
BNP 1982/84	11⅞	2-21	99¼	99¾
BNP 5½-91	11 15/16	2-22	97	97½
Bangkok Bk 6½-84	9⅝	12-29	97	97¾
BUE 5¼-89	12 5/16	12-20	97½	97⅞
Bk Worms 5¼-85	9 3/16	12-17	98⅝	99⅛
Banco Union 7¾-83	14⅛	4-1	99½	100½
Bergen Bank 6-89	12¼	11-28	97⅝	98⅛
Citicorp 1983	11 7/16	11-28	99⅛	99⅝
Citicorp 1984	13⅛	10-31	98½	99
Citicorp 6-94	12	12-10	98⅛	98⅝
Citicorp undtd	9 7/16	10-10	98⅛	99⅛
Chase 5¼-93	9 13/16	1-30	96	96½
CCCE 5¼-98	11	2-6	96⅞	97⅛
Credit Agricole 6½-84	9 3/16	12-17	99¼	99¾
CCF 7-83	9 11/16	1-12	99	99½
CCF 6½-83	9⅝	1-12	99	99½
CCF 5¾-85	13 13/16	11-6	99¾	100¼
Creditanst 5⅝-84	11 13/16	11-21	99½	100
Creditanst 5½-91/97	12 1/16	12-16	97⅞	98⅜
Credit Lyon 6½-82	11¼	2-12	99⅛	99⅝
Credit Lyon 6-83	11¼	1-12	96¾	97¼
Credit Nat'l 5¼-88	9½	1-12	96⅞	97⅜
DG Bank 6¼-82	9 3/16	12-17	99¼	99¾
Gotabanken 6-88	11 7/16	11-17	98⅛	99⅛
GZB 7½-81	10 3/16	1-30	99¼	99¾
GZB 6-83	13⅛	4-9	99⅞	100⅜
GZB 5½-89	9 13/16	11-3	98	98½
Hydrocarb 7½-82	18⅝	12-24	99⅛	99⅜
IBJ 6-82	11⅛	2-15	99¼	99¾
IBJ 6½-82	14⅝	11-1	99¾	100¼
IBJ 5½-85	10 11/16	12-3	98⅞	99⅜
IBJ 5¼-87	18⅝	10-15	98⅞	99¼
Indo-Suez 5½-85	9⅝	1-26	98⅜	98⅞
Indo-Suez 5¼-89	9⅝	1-12	97⅜	98⅛
Westminster Bk 6-84	16 15/16	10-20	99⅞	100⅛
KOP 6½-83	9⅞	1-23	98⅞	99⅜
LTCB 6¼-81	9½	12-15	99¼	99⅛
LTCB 6⅝-82	9⅝	1-27	98⅞	99¼
LTCB 6-85	11⅛	2-15	99	99½
LTCB 5¼-85	17⅝	11-10	99¼	99¾
LTCB 5¼-86	9⅝	12-15	98⅛	98⅞
LTCB 5½-89	10⅛	12-9	98	98½
Lloyds Eurofin 7½-83	10 1/16	11-28	100	100½
ManHan O'seas 5¼-94	12⅛	11-28	97⅝	98⅛
Midland Bank 8-82	11 7/16	11-17	100⅛	101
Midland Bank 7½-83	11 15/16	2-23	100½	101
Midland Intl 6-87	11⅞	11-28	99⅛	99⅝
Midland Intl 5-89	9½	12-22	97¾	98¼
Midland Intl 5¼-92	10⅝	12-5	97½	98
Midland Intl 5½-93	9⅞	1-23	96¼	96¾
Nat'l Westmin 5½-90	9¾	12-23	97⅝	98⅛
Nat'l Westmin 5¼-94	18⅛	10-14	97¾	98¼
Nippon Credit 5-85	9⅞	12-24	98¼	98¾
Nippon Credit 6½-86	9 9/16	1-14	97¼	97¾
Pop. Espanol 7¼-83	10¼	11-28	99½	100
Bk Scotland 7¾-83	11⅛	11-18	100½	101
Bk Scotland 5¼-94	9 5/16	10-14	98⅝	99⅛
Stand. & Chart. 6¼-84	10⅛	11-28	98⅞	99½
Stand. & Chart. 5¼-90	11⅛	2-13	97½	98
Stand. & Chart. 5½-90	12 1/16	3-9	98¼	98¾
State Bk India 6¼-87	10 1/16	11-28	96⅛	96⅝
Svenska Handels 5-87	10	1-15	97⅛	98⅛
Sandsvallsbkn 6-85	19 11/16	10-8	98⅛	99⅛
Trade Develop 6-86	11 15/16	2-23	96⅞	97⅞
Thai Farmers 7¼-84	9⅝	12-23	96	97
UBAF 6¼-82	13	3-26	99½	100
USAF 7¼-82	10⅛	12-9	99⅛	99⅝
Union Finland 6½-82	16 15/16	10-22	100¼	100⅝
United O'seas 7-81	10 1/16	11-28	99⅞	100
United O'seas 6-83	12⅛	10-11	99½	100
United O'seas 6-89	13⅛	12-31	98⅛	98⅝
Urquijo Intl 6-86	19 5/16	9-22	98¼	98¾
Wil. Glyn's Bk 6½-84	12½	2-27	99⅞	100⅛
Wil. Glyn's Bk 5¼-91	12 7/16	9-16	98⅛	98⅝

Non Banks

Issuer-Min cpn-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Asked
Empetrol 7-86	13⅛	3-23	99⅞	100⅛
General Cable 7½-80	20¼	9-30	99	101¼
IC Industries 1991	10⅛	1-15	95¼	96¼
Nat'l Finan. 6-85/93	10⅞	1-7	101	101¼
Thailand 7-84	18⅛	9-17	97¾	98¼
Philippines 6½-86	17⅛	10-20	95⅛	96¼
Sami Heavy 5¾-83	12 9/16	3-16	99	99½
Sweden 9lock-91	9 9/16	10-26	96⅞	97⅜
Sofiel 8-83	13⅝	4-8	100⅛	101⅛
Sofiel 8-84	10⅝	12-8	99½	100⅛
SNCF 6¼-85/97	10½	2-4	98½	99
Texas Airlines 7-86	9⅜	10-13	92¾	93¾
TVO 9lock-91	10⅛	28-11	95⅛	95⅝
IHI 5¼-85	15 5/16	10-27	99⅛	99⅝
Offshore Min. 1986	9 11/16	1-27	97⅛	98⅛
Pemex 7-84	9 11/16	1-26	98¼	98¾
C.Itoh 5¼-87	12⅛	3-18	99	99½

Prices supplied by Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., London.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise ind

Canada

Celanese Canada

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	89.65	79.60
Profits	3.43	4.35
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	2,892.	2,620.
Profits	123.4	136.7

Colt Industries

3rd Quar.	1980
Revenue	473.3
Profits	13.1
Per Share	0.97
9 Months	1980
Revenue	1,600.
Profits	70.7
Per Share	5.36

I.B.M.

3rd Quar.	1980
Revenue	6,480.
Profits	883.89
Per Share	1.51
9 Months	1980
Revenue	18,410.
Profits	2,330.
Per Share	3.99

France

BSN-Gervais Danone

First Half	1980	1979
Profits	32.45	31.81

Dollfuss-Mieg

First Half	1980	1979
Profits	22.8 loss	27.4

Elf-Aquitaine

First Half	1980	1979
Revenue	3,083.	5,571.@
Profits	37,507.	56,019.@

@=Year

International Pap

3rd Quar.	1980
Revenue	1,300.
Profits	70.7
Per Share	1.30
9 Months	1980
Revenue	3,800.
Profits	236.7
Per Share	4.54

United States

Burroughs

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	699.3	672.4
Profits	42.2	61.9
Per share	1.02	1.51
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	2,110.	5,380.
Profits	150.7	173.0
Per share	3.65	4.22

Owens-Corning

3rd Quar.	1980
Revenue	589.1
Profits	12.51
Per Share	0.41
9 Months	1980
Revenue	1,660.
Profits	29.30
Per Share	0.96

Eurocurrency Interest Rates
October 10, 1980

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	F
1 M.	13 9/16 - 13 11/16	8 9/16 - 8 11/16	4 13/16-15/16	16 - 16¼	11 11/1
2 M.	12 15/16 - 13 1/16	8 9/16 - 8 11/16	4 15/16-5 1/16	15⅞ - 15⅞	11 13/F
3 M.	12 15/16 - 13 1/16	8 9/16 - 8 11/16	5⅜ - 5½	15⅛ - 15⅜	11 15/1
6 M.	12 15/16 - 13 1/16	8⅝ - 8¾	5 7/16 - 9/16	14⅝ - 14¾	12⅛ - 1
1 Y.	12 9/16 - 12 11/16	8¼ - 8⅜	5⅜ - 5⅝	13 9/16 - 13 15/16	12⅛ - 1

European Stock Markets
October 10, 1980
(Closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ACF Holding	65.50	64.00
AKZO	20.40	20.70
Albert Heijn	69.00	67.50
Algembank	312.50	311.50
AMEV	90.20	90.60
Amrobank	65.70	65.80
A'Dam Rub	3.45	3.41
Boskalis	92.50	90.00
Bredero	183.00	N.A.
Buehrmann T	64.70	64.10
Caland Hldg	26.30	26.60
Elsevier	181.80	180.00
Ennia	137.50	138.50
Fokker	29.70	29.30
Gist Brocades	32.70	32.20
Heineken	51.40	51.00
H.V.A.	31.50	32.30
Hoogovens	13.80	14.10
Hoarden	15.40	15.20
K.L.M.	61.30	61.70
Nat. Nedder	116.30	117.70
Nedlloyd	95.10	97.00
Oca Vander G	116.30	117.20
OGEM	8.10	7.80
Pakhoed	43.00	43.20
Philips	17.50	17.60
Robeco	192.50	192.00
Rodamco	106.70	106.80
Rolinco	188.50	188.00
Rorento	114.70	114.50
Royal Dutch	182.60	181.70
RSV	42.00	41.00
Unilever	123.30	124.00
Van Ommer	26.40	26.90
VMF-Stork	25.80	25.70
VNU	83.00	82.50

Anp-Cbs Index : 84.90
Previous : 84.86

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	1,400	1,400
Cockerill	206	191
EBES	1,785	1,790
Electrobel	5,390	5,380
GB-Inno-BM	2,200	2,195
GBL (BLamb)	1,002	1,026
Hoboken	2,665	2,680
Petrofina	5,200	5,150
Ph. Gevaert	1,240	1,240
Soc. Generale	1,160	1,170
Sofina	3,200	3,215
Solvay	2,465	2,480
Traction Elec	2,460	2,485
Un. Miniere	725	720
V. Montagne	1,242	1,244

Bourse Index : 98.81
Previous : 98.86

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
A.E.G.	80.50	79.70
Allianz Vers.	463.50	462.50
B.A.S.F.	134.00	134.00
Bayer	113.20	113.70
Bayer Hypo	260.00	257.50
Bayer Verein	315.00	315.00
Commerzbnk	164.30	163.50
Cont. Gummi	56.50	56.70
Daimler	283.00	277.00
Degussa	266.00	264.50
Demag	133.50	133.50
D.Babcock	207.00	209.00
Deutsche Bnk	294.50	293.90
Dresdner Bnk	193.00	193.00
Du. Schulte	174.80	174.50
GHH	215.00	214.80
Hapag Lloyd	68.00	68.50
Hochtief	448.00	448.00
Hoechst	113.20	113.50
Hoesch	22.00	22.50
Holzmann	403.00	400.00
Horten	162.50	161.00
Kali u Salz	203.00	195.20
Kaufhof	200.00	200.00
K.H.D.	207.50	207.00
Kloeckner	39.50	40.00
Krupp	54.30	55.00
Linde	328.10	328.00
Lufthansa	69.00	69.00
MAN	190.50	191.00
Mannesman	131.00	129.50
Metallgesell.	320.00	319.80
Muench. Ruck	558.00	558.00
Neckermann	70.50	69.00
Preussag	125.50	186.50
RWE.new	185.50	186.50
Schering	232.50	231.50
Siemens	282.00	279.70
Thyssen	58.00	59.00
Varta	178.00	178.00
Veba	143.00	143.40
VEW	111.00	109.50
Volkswagen	176.50	176.00

Sloman Index: 140.24
Previous : 139.82

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	476.00	472.00
Alsthom Atl.	82.90	81.80
BIC	568.00	562.00
Bouygues	770.00	772.00
BSN	1,020.00	1,011.00
Carrefour	1,775.00	1,763.00
Cim Lafarge	295.20	295.00
Club Mediter	418.00	425.00
Cofimeg	153.10	153.00
Cie Bancaire	343.50	344.00
CFP	225.10	226.00
CGE	365.00	367.00
CCF	195.00	194.90
Creusot Loire	82.50	81.50
CSF	472.00	468.00
Dumez	870.00	869.00
Elf-Aquitaine	1,278.00	1,272.00
Ferodo	325.00	328.00
Gen Occident	347.00	342.00
Hachette	282.00	285.00
Imetal	97.00	95.50
Legrand	1,692.00	1,685.00
L'Oreal	662.00	661.00
Mach Bull	52.10	52.60
Matra	10,030	10,000
Michelin	807.00	805.00
Moet Henn	533.00	525.00
Moulinex	63.70	64.20
Nord-Est L.	35.20	35.00
Paribas	254.00	255.00
Penarroya	96.00	94.00
Pernod Ric	343.00	344.50
Perrier	196.00	198.20
Peugeot	177.00	179.20
Poclain	226.00	228.50
Printemps	115.10	116.00
PUK	100.40	102.00
Radiotech.	307.00	305.80
Redoute	459.90	468.00
Rh Poulenc	102.00	104.00
Roussel Uclaf	234.00	234.50
Sacilor	14.05	14.08
St Gobain	124.90	125.00
Skis Rossignol	835.00	830.00
Suez	304.50	304.50
Telemecan	1,080.00	1,080.00
ThomsonBr	243.50	244.80
Usinor	9.05	9.05

Agefi Index : 150.45
Previous : 150.52

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Alusuisse	1,270	1,270
Buehrle	2,915	2,910
B Boveri	1,640	1,650
Cib Geigy	1,030	1,050
Cr Suisse	2,600	2,580
Elektrowatt	2,545	2,535
Fisher	830	825
Hoff-Roche B	6,850	6,875
Interfood	5,725	5,725
Jelmoli	1,440	1,450
Landis Gyr	1,580	1,580
Nestle	3,160	3,200
Sandoz	3,750	3,800
Schindler	1,580	1,580
Ste B. Suisse	373	374
Sulzer	2,920	2,910
Swissair	724	727
U.B. Suisse	3,460	3,430
Winterthur	2,800	2,775
Zurich Ins.	14,925	14,900

SBC Index : 341.60
Previous : 341.28

London

	Close	Prev.
Allied Brew	0.78½	0.78½
AA Cp	$21.37	21.37
Anglo-Am	141.50	141.50
Babcock-Wil	0.91	0.95
Barclays Bnk	4.23	4.26
BAT Ind.	2.63	2.73
Beecham Gp	1.44	1.50
BICC	1.53	1.55
BOC Int'l	0.87	0.89
Boots	2.15	2.21
Bowater	1.62	1.64
B.P.	4.02	4.10
Burmah	1.80	1.86
Coats Patons	0.48½	0.48½
Charter Cold	2.48	2.48
Cadbury Sc.	0.68	0.70½
Cons.Gold Fds	6.75	6.76
Courtaulds	0.57	0.59
De Beer	$12.12	12.12
Distillers	2.01	2.05
Dunlop	0.75	0.77
Free St Ged	93.25	92.50
GEC	5.08	5.16
GKN	1.73	1.74
Glaxo	2.10	2.18
GUS	4.34	4.46
Guinness	0.79	0.79
Hawker-Sidd	2.20	2.22
ICI	3.18	3.28
Imps	0.75½	0.77
Lonrho	1.14	1.15
Lucas	1.90	1.91
Marks-Spenc	1.01	1.04
Metal Box	2.52	2.62
Plessey	2.38	2.38
Randfontein	$112.50	110.50
Rank Org.	1.64	1.67
Reed	1.80	1.84
Rolls Royce	1.28	1.31
Royal Dutch	38.81	38.81
R.T.Z.	4.43	4.46
Shell	4.14	4.16
Thorn (A)	3.24	3.32
Trafalgar H	68.50	69.00
Tube Invest.	2.20	2.30
Ultramar	4.46	4.58
Unid Biscuits	0.84	0.86
Vickers	1.28	1.31
War Loan 3½	33.12	33.25
W. Deep	$78.25	77.75
W. Driefn	$118.25	118.25
W. Holding	$116.75	116.00
Woolworth	0.53	0.53½
ZCI	0.40	0.40

F.T. 30 Index : 446.30
Previous : 473.70

Milan

	Close	Prev.
ANIC	9.00	9.00
Bastogi	649.00	642.00
Centrale	15,350	15,600
ERBA	4,150.00	4,000.00
ErcMarelli	311.00	308.00
Fiat	2,319.00	2,297.00
Finsider	84.00	82.00
Generali	84,700	85,010
IFI	3,999.00	3,635.00
Italcimenti	28,690	28,450
Italgas	1,350.00	1,284.00
Italsider	335.50	335.00
LaRinas	286.00	287.50
Montedis	176.00	176.75
Olivetti	2,470.00	2,434.00
Pirelli	3,085.00	2,870.00
Snia Visco	960.00	989.50

BCI Index : 145.96
Previous : 144.48

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, October 10, 1980.

	Bid	Asked
AELInd	15⅜	16⅛
AFAProt	5½	6⅛
AVMCp	3⅞	4⅜
Accuray	11	11¼
AddisnW	12	12½
AdvRoss	5⅛	5¼
AfflBsh	28	28⅛
AlaBncp	19¼	19½
AlexAlex	35¼	35½
Alicoinc	33¼	34
AllynB	7⅜	8¼
Altex	5⅝	6
Amarex s	57	57¼
AFin s	22	22¼
AFurn	4⅛	5
AGreet	13⅛	13½
AIntGp	77½	78
AMicros	23¾	24
ANatIns	14⅛	14¼
AQuasar	42⅛	42⅞
AResMg	25	25¼
AWelding	52	53
Amterr	3½	3⅝
Anadite	9⅛	9⅜
AngSA	21¼	21½
AngAGd	140½	142
AntaCp	11½	11⅞
AptdMtl s	39⅛	39⅜
ArdenGp	4⅛	4⅜
AsdCola	29½	29¾
AtlGaLt	14¼	15⅛
AtlanRs	18⅛	19¼
BairdCp	13	13¼
BallyPkP	13⅛	14⅛
BangHE	11	11⅛
BasicRs s	17¼	17⅞
BassFr	20	20½
BaysMk	14⅛	14½
Beeline	9⅛	9⅜
BennftPtl	3 1-16	3⅛
BentlyL	27½	27¾
BetzLab	48¼	49
BevMat	12⅛	13⅛
BibbCo	16⅛	16½
BirdSon	16⅛	17
Birtchr	4	4⅛
Blyvoor	27	27⅛
Bonanza	4 1-16	4 3-16
BrwTom s	30⅛	30½
Buckbee	8⅞	9⅛
Buffets	67	67½
BurnupS	14⅜	14½
CPTCp	34¾	35
CalWtSv	31½	32
CanradH	3⅞	3⅞
CapEngy	2⅛	2 9-16
CapSwC	22⅛	23
CapinAirb	1⅛	1½
CareCo	18	18⅝
CavngnC	3½	3⅝
CnVIPS	15⅜	15½
ChrmSh	15⅛	15⅜
ChartHo	24½	24¾
ChmLea	29	30
ChasUtl	14½	15
Chubb	43½	43⅞
CirIco	5⅝	6
CitzSoGa	8⅛	8⅝
CitzUtA	35	35½
CitzUtB	30½	31
ClarkJL	31	32
ClowCp	7⅝	7⅞
ColrTle s	22⅝	23⅛
ColGshol	1	1 1-16
ComClH	27⅛	28
CmiShr	16⅛	17½
CmwTel	17	18
ConPap s	30⅛	31⅛
Cordis	35½	36
CrayRes	94	95½
CrosTre s	34⅛	34⅞
CullFFed	4⅛	5
CulirFd wi	2⅛	2½
Cyclron	18⅞	19
DanlyM	53	55
DtaDesgn s	18⅛	18⅞
DaytMal	17	18
DBeer	12	12⅛
DekibAg	49	49⅜
DetCanT	11½	12
DeweyEl	3½	4⅛
DiaCrys	28⅛	29
DixnCru	30½	31¼
Docutel	22¾	23
DollrGn	18⅛	18⅞
DoylDB	36	36½
DunkinD	16½	16⅞
Duriron	26⅛	26⅝
EsDrief	40⅝	41⅛
EatnVnce	8½	9⅛
EconLab	22⅛	23⅛
ElPasEl	9⅛	9½
ElderBe	5⅝	6¼
EleNucl	17½	17⅞
ElModul	20⅛	20⅞
EnrDev	19⅛	19½
EnrMethd	2½	2 5-16
EnrMin	12½	12⅞
EnRsv	15	15⅜
Entwistl	5½	6¼
EquitSL	18⅛	18⅝
EqtOil s	18⅛	18⅝
FSC	4	4½
FabriTk	3½	3⅞
FarmGp	31⅛	31½
Fidlcor	15⅛	15⅝
FtBkSys	37⅛	37½
FtBostn	32	32½
FtEmpS	14⅛	14⅝
FtWnFin	6⅞	7
FlagBks	15⅞	16
Flickor	17⅛	17⅜
FloatPnt	29⅛	29⅞
FlaNFla	17⅜	17⅞
FlaWatU	1 15-16	2⅛
FlaRock	23½	23¾
ForestO	36⅝	37⅛
FormFlaO	3⅛	3⅝
FrankCp	9⅝	9⅝
FrankEl	14⅛	15
FreeSG	94	95
Fremont	26⅞	27
FullrHB	13	13½
GalaxyO	15⅛	15⅜
GnAutm	10	10⅛
GnDevcs	4⅛	4⅝
GnRlEst	13	14½
GnRetrm s	56½	56⅛
GenRad	55	55⅛
GnRad wi	27½	28⅛
GovtEm	9⅞	10⅛
GreenM	11⅛	12
GrayAdv	57	60½
GlfIntst	34½	36½
Gyrodyn	6⅛	6⅝
HahnEW	52⅛	53
HamPt s	39	39⅛
Hardwke	11⅛	12½
HrpRow	10⅛	11⅛
HarpGo	33⅛	34⅛
HartfNt	19⅛	19⅛
HenrdF	38⅛	39⅛
Holobm	3⅞	3⅞
Hoover	16⅛	16⅞
HorizRs	4⅛	4⅝
HyattInt	20⅛	24
IMSInt s	21⅛	21⅜
Infraind	8	8⅛
Intel s	48⅛	48⅝
IntrcEnr	6½	6⅞
IntmtGs	13⅛	12⅝
InBkWsh	12⅜	13
Intersll	33	33½
IwaSoUt	20⅜	20⅝
Jamsby	26	26½
Jerico s	25⅛	25¼
JiffyFd		½
JoslynM	27⅛	28
KaisSt pf	18½	18⅝
Kalvar	2⅛	2 5-16
Kaman	27	27⅛
KmpAm	10⅛	10⅛
KateGre	3-16	¼
Kaysam	4⅛	5
KellySv s	24	24½
Keuffel	22⅛	23½
Kimball	19⅛	19⅝
Kinaint	4½	5
KloofG	51	51⅛
KnapeV	17⅛	17⅞
Kratos s	21⅛	22
Kulicke	47⅛	47⅞
Lancein	26	26½
LondRes	5⅛	6
LoneCo	27½	28
LibNtLl	16⅛	18½
Lilmvs	20	20⅛
LtdStar	12⅛	12½
LinBcst	63⅛	63⅞
Logetrn	16	16½
MCIC	12⅞	12⅞
MGFOil	24	24⅛
MadsGE	14⅛	14⅜
MagellPet	18⅛	19⅛
MagmP	27½	27⅞
MairRt	2⅛	2⅝
Malkrt	43	43¼
Marion s	20⅛	20⅝
MautLP	33½	35
MayPet	43⅛	43⅜
MayPt wd	28⅛	29⅛
MaynOil	19⅛	19⅜
McCorm	20⅛	21
McFarl	18⅛	18⅝
McQuay	14⅛	15
MeyerF	33½	33⅞
MidatW	18⅛	19¼
MdldCap	10⅛	10⅝
MidlRes	2 7-16	2½
MidlBks	28⅛	28⅝
Miller	29⅛	29⅝
MissVlG	14⅛	15⅛
Molex s	47⅛	48
MonICol	5⅛	5⅝
MonuCp	19⅛	19⅝
MoorePd	31⅛	32
MoranEn	50⅛	50⅝
MoraRes	3⅛	3½
Morsnin	12⅛	12⅝
MelClub	4⅛	4⅝
Mueller	38	39
NNCo	48½	49⅛
NarcoCp	37	39
NDtaCo	28⅛	29
NwIdRE	16⅛	17
NJNGas	15⅝	16
NickOG	42	42⅛
Nicolet s	27⅛	27⅞
NielsnA	36⅛	36⅝
NielsnB	35⅛	36
NoCarGs	14⅛	14⅜
NoEl Gen	82	84
NwtNGs	12⅛	13
NwstPS	14	14⅛
Norsill	24⅛	25
Nucorp	24⅛	24⅝
OgilvyM	28⅛	29
OhioCas	38⅛	39½
OhFerro	13½	14
OtterTP	20	20⅝
PCAInt	11⅛	11⅝
PabstB	14⅛	14⅝
PcGaR	20⅛	20⅝
PaulerP	22⅛	22⅝
PavlaCo	13⅛	13⅝
PearMf	14⅛	17⅛

n.a.— Not available

هكذا منذ الأزل

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 10

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

...In Canadian funds. ...cents unless marked $

Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
...d Prce	$23⅛	22½	23⅛	+ ½
...klands	$13½	13½	13½	
...ico E	$22	21¾	21¾	— ⅝
...o Ind A	$6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
...Gas A	$31⅝	31⅜	31⅝	+ ¼
...Nat	$22¼	22	22¼	+ ¼
...Cent	$25⅛	24⅝	25⅛	+ ¼
...ama St	$37	37	37	
...res W A	$14½	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
...us C pr	$6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
...estos	$31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
...A	$28	28	28	
...Can	$44	43¾	44	+ ¼
...k N S	$31⅞	31½	31⅞	+ ¼
...on B	$15⅝	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
...anza Oil	$11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
...lor Res	$16⅛	16	16⅛	— ⅛
...malea	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
...ndo M	$35	35	35	— 1
...P	$15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
...Phone	$15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
...nswk	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
...d Can	$8⅛	8½	8⅝	
...E	$23¾	23⅛	23⅛	— ¼
...Frv	$26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
...Pow A	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, October 10, 1980

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
5745	Camflo	$45⅜	45	45	—1⅛
16600	C Nor West	$28⅞	28	28¼	+ ¼
325	C Packrs	$32½	32	32	— ¼
8515	Can Perm	$19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
30374	Can Trust	$26⅝	26⅛	26⅜	— ¼
500	C Tung	$46	46	46	
16598	Cl Bk Com	$26	25⅝	25⅞	— ⅛
9053	CanP Ent	$29½	29⅛	29⅜	— ⅛
8635	Cdn Nat Res	$19⅝	19	19	
761	Cdn Tire A	$26½	25⅞	26	+ ¼
100	C Utilies	$22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
525	Candel Oil	$30⅛	30	30⅛	— ⅛
900	Cara	$8	7⅞	7⅞	
4600	Cassiar	$14⅛	14½	14⅛	+ ¼
2800	Celanese	$7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
6660	Cherokee	$10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
5800	Con Distrb	$10⅛	10	10	
440	Con Fardy	325	325	325	— 5
2675	Conventrs	$16⅜	16⅛	16½	— ⅜
1285	Conwest A	$8½	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
34450	Coseka R	$24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
2480	Crolamt	$6¼	6	6	
2250	Crush Intl	$15	14⅞	15	
5800	Cyprus	$23⅞	23¼	23⅞	— ⅛
15750	Czar Res	$16⅜	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
16270	Daon Dev	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
3124	Denison	$53¼	52¼	52¾	— ¼
5181	Dicknsn	$24⅞	24⅜	24⅞	— ⅛
1850	Doman I	$10	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
5525	D Bridge	$20¼	19⅛	20	— ⅛
4839	Dofasco A	$39⅞	39½	39½	— ⅛
12816	Dom Store	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
450	Du Pont A	$27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
200	Dylex L A	$11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
7953	Electhome	$12⅝	12⅛	12½	+ ¼
300	Emco	$13⅝	13	13	
8385	C Falcon C	$13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
325	Fibre Nik	$128	127	128	
100	Fed Ind A	$12	12	12	
600	Fraser	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
12775	G M Res	$6⅛	5⅞	6	
3200	G Distrb A	$12⅛	12	12	
6200	G Distrb W	$6	5¾	6	
5030	Gibraltar	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
6250	Granduc	360	340	340	+20
400	GL Forest	$56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	— ⅛
185	Greyhnd	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
420	Hard Crp A	210	195	210	+15
24880	Hawker	$29⅛	28⅝	29⅛	+ ⅝
234	Hayes D	$9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	— ⅛
710	H Bav Co	$24	23⅝	24	
8800	IAC	$10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
700	Indal	$15	15	15	— ⅛
542	Indusmin	$17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅜
250	Inland Gas	$14⅛	14	14⅛	
18800	Int- Mogul	$12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ 1
44902	Inter Pipe	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
2850	Jannock	$13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
1318	Kaiser Re	$52½	49½	52¼	+6⅛
5800	Kam Kotia	$7⅛	7¼	7⅛	— ⅛
200	Kelsey H	$28⅛	28	28⅛	— ⅛
10515	Kerr Add	$20⅛	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
8277	Labatt A	$25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
33975	Lacana	$12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
500	LOnt Cem	$5⅞	5⅛	5⅞	+ ⅛
11450	LL Lac	$29⅛	28⅛	28⅞	— ⅛
190	Loblaw Co	$5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅛
2	MICC	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
9000	Mclan H A	$17⅛	17½	17⅛	
1850	Est Mirtle	$7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅛
26250	Merland E	$8⅞	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
20895	Mitel Corp	$42⅝	42⅛	42½	— ⅛
850	Molson A	$28⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
400	Molson B	$28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
48439	Moore	$39⅛	39½	39⅛	
3442	Murphy	$40½	40	40½	— ⅛
34723	Noranda	$30	29⅛	30	
15606	Norcen	$36	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
4957	Nowsco W	$30	29⅛	29⅞	
6394	Nu-Wst A	$28	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
20626	Oakwood	$23½	22	23⅛	+ 2
8419	Oshawa A	$11	10⅛	11	+ ⅛
5133	Pamour	$24	23⅝	24	
3450	PanCan P	$89⅛	88⅛	89⅛	+1⅛
2887	Pembina	$12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	— ⅛
42970	Petrofina	$79	69	73	—6⅛
2580	Phonix Oil	$11	10⅛	10⅞	+ ⅛
715	Pine Point	$48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	+ ⅛
14875	Place G	325	305	320	— 5
37360	Placer	$26⅞	26½	26⅛	— ⅛
16850	Ram	$17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
1900	Redpath	$17	17	17	
97	Rd Stenhs A	$11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ¼
950	Reichhold	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
9558	Revnu Prp	230	225	229	+ 1
800	Rothman	$27½	27⅛	27½	+ ⅛
23300	Sceptre	$13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅛
8050	Scotts	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
14267	Shell Can	$30⅛	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
9800	Sherritt	$15⅝	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
188	Sigma	$54⅛	54½	54⅛	— 1
943	S Sears A	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
30600	Skye Res	$15⅝	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
2585	Slater Stl	$18⅞	18½	18⅛	— ⅛
70	Southm	$37½	37½	37½	+ ½
78625	Stelco A	$37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
2800	Steep R	$5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
4800	Sulpetro B	$24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
404	Suncor pr	$27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
100	Talcorp A	$10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ⅛
200	Tara	$16	16	16	+ ⅛
6284	Teck Cor A	$25¼	23⅛	25	+1⅛
27320	Teck Cor B	$22⅛	21⅛	22¼	+ ⅛
13	Teledyne	$11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
10022	Tex Can	$23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
800	Thom N A	$21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
1578	Tor Dm Bk	$30⅛	29⅛	30⅛	
5050	Torstar B	$27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
2733	Traders A	$13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
3050	Tras Mt	$13⅛	13½	13⅛	— ⅛
41750	Trinity Res	$16⅛	15⅜	16	+ ⅛
23344	TrCan PL	$21½	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
8143	Turbo	$25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅛
29930	UGas A	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
2438	Union Oil	$35⅛	35¼	35⅛	— ⅛
1410	Un Asbstos	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
1600	U Keno	$59	59	59	— 1
1000	U Siscoe	$22¼	22	22	
1405	Un Carbid	$34⅛	33⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
100	Van Der	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
6875	Verndl Cor	$20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
775	Vestgron	$19⅛	19	19⅛	
150	Weldwood	$22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
5300	West Mine	$22⅛	21⅛	22¼	+ ⅛
24758	Weston	$24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
7180	Willroy	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
39180	Woodwd A	$28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
1450	Yk Bear	$12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	— ⅛

Total sales 4,310,106 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, October 10, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds. All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
4354	Bnk Mont	$28⅞	28⅜	28⅝	+ ⅛
300	Can Cml	$12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
2430	Can Bath	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
6388	Dom TxtA	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
17180	FCA Intl	330	315	330	+15
1534	Imasco	$28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
14177	NatBk Cda	$13	12⅞	12⅞	
1700	Power Co	$18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
8848	Royal Bk	$53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	— ⅛
317	RoyTrstco	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
250	Zellers	$11	11	11	

Total Sales 1,237,897 shares.

Canadian Indexes

October 10, 1980

	Close	Previous
Montreal	389.68	388.31
Toronto	2,295.90	2,289.35

Montreal : Stock Exchange Industrials Index.
Toronto : TSE 300 Index.

European Gold Markets

October 10, 1980

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	683.50	685.25	-4.75
Zurich	684.50	685.25	-3.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)	688.94	687.46	+5.93

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Strike	28 Nov. 80	26 Feb. 81	Options
670	40.00-44.00	66.00-71.00	for May 1981 start on 7 Nov. 80
690	34.00-38.00	60.00-65.00	
710	24.00-28.00	54.00-59.00	
730	19.00-23.00	46.00-51.00	
750	15.00-19.00	39.00-44.00	

Per options upon request
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ITT Units Sue Western Union

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Three subsidiaries of International Telephone and Telegraph sued Western Union Telegraph Thursday seeking $30 million in damages they claim to have suffered from alleged antitrust law violations.

The plaintiffs are ITT World Communications, an international message carrier; ITT Domestic Systems, and O.M. Scott & Son, a subsidiary that subscribes to Western Union's domestic telex service. They claim Western Union, which has been barred from sending or receiving messages directly overseas, has for years engaged in an "unlawful combination and conspiracy" to monopolize domestic telex service.

The suit also claims that Western Union has used its domestic monopoly to gain a competitive advantage in international telex services, and that Western Union refused to interconnect with ITT's domestic services or provide it with the standard subscriber lines it routinely provides to other customers.

Swiss Inflation Rate

Reuters

BERN — The Swiss consumer price index rose 3.8 percent in September compared with a year earlier, after a 4.2 percent year-to-year rise in August, according to the Federal Office for Industry, Trade and Labor.

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October 10, 1980

...et asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with ...eption of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following ...al symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; ...eekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

...ICE INTL c/o Bk of Bermuda, Berm.
...lliance Intl.$Rsvs.($1) ..... 11.2pct□

...JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
...aerbond ..... SF 676.80
...onbar ..... SF 709.00
...robar ..... SF 785.00
...tockbar ..... SF 970.00

...ON ERNST & Cie AG PB 2622 Bern
...SF Fund ..... SF 17.75
...rossbow Fund ..... SF 5.02
...TF Fund N.V. $13.30

...ANIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
...niversal Dollar Trust $117.9c
...igh Interest Sterling £86.5cxd

...L INTERNATIONAL:
...apital Int'l Fund $25.48
...apital Italia S.A. $15.81
...onvertible Capital S.A. $31.30

...T SUISSE:
...ctions Suisses ..... SF 304.25
...anasec ..... SF 628.00
...S. Fonds-Bonds ..... SF 61.00
...S. Fonds-Int'l ..... SF 73.00
...nergie-Valor ..... SF 129.25
...ssec ..... SF 572.00
...ssec-Valor ..... SF 113.50

...ESTMENT FRANKFURT:
...Concentra ..... DM 19.40
...Int'l Rentenfond ..... DM 64.70

...ITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
...American Values Common ..... $
...American Values Cum. Pref. ..... $
...Fidelity Amer. Assets $41.11
...Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. $73.09
...Fidelity Far East Fd. $27.24
...Fidelity Int'l Fund $42.22
...Fidelity Pacific Fund $91.38
...Fidelity World Fd. $25.61

...NAGEMENT LTD:
...erry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $53.64
...T. Asia Fund ..... HK$16.98
...T. Bond Fund $13.14
...T. Dollar Fund $12.66
...T. Investment Fund $16.56
...T. Japan Small Co Fund $12.11
...T. Technology Fund $18.54

...NE FLEMING:
...ardine Japan Fund ..... Y 1,851
...ardine S.East Asia $35.20

...S BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11
...Lloyds Int'l Growth ..... SF 616.50
...Lloyds Int'l Income ..... SF 299.50

...CHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
...eserve Assets Fd Ltd $9.76

...CHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):
...C. Dir Commodity Tr $56.41

...GROUPE GENEVA
...arfon Sw. R Est ..... SF 1,520.50
...ecursales ..... SF 1,329.00

...BANK CORP:
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...ntervalor ..... SF 57.75
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...Unirenta ..... DM 37.19
...Unifonds ..... DM 17.44
...Unirak ..... DM 47.86

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund $14.34
(r) Arab Finance I.F. $994.62
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) $8.64
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. ..... SF 119.50
(w) CAMIT $10.51
(w) Capital Gains Inv. $18.30
(d) Carlbica Open-End Fund $315.77
(w) Citadel Fund $2.58
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $1,289.92
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs $7.52
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs $16.23
(d) Cortexa International ..... AS 104.31
(w) D.G.C. $54.14
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $26.29
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $29.21
(d) Europe Obligations ..... LF 1,250.00
(d) Energy Intl. N.V. $40.87
(w) First Eagle Fund $8,598.75
(w) F.I.R.S.T. $225.28
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr. ..... SF 167.50
(w) Formula Selection Fd. ..... SF 71.54
(d) Fonditalia $21.34
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins ..... DM 40.14
(d) Global Fund Ltd ..... SF 6.62
(d) Global Int'l Fund ..... DM 6.95
(w) Houssmann Hldgs. NV $543.49
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A $124.35
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B $134.49
(d) Interfund S.A. $13.96
(w) Intermarket Fund $186.32
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) $21.86
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $9.48
(d) Investa DWS ..... DM 35.70
(r) Invest Atlantiques $61.82
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $72.50
(w) Japan Selection Fund $99.89
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $54.87
(d) KB Income Fund ..... LF 1,314.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F $16.23
(d) Kleinwort Benson IntUF $13.24
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F $37.51
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold $93.33
(w) Luxfund $41.12
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $15.38
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund ..... $.43
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $1.71
(w) Nippon Fund $19.33
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $5.56*
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd $4.33*
(w) N.A.M.F. $108.08
(w) Pretoria Financial $1.00
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $43.34
(w) Quantum Fund N.V. ..... $1,569.
+(w) RBC Intl Inc Fund $10.76
(d) Rento Fund $58.87
(d) Rentinvest ..... LF 790.00
(d) Safe Fund $5.13
(d) Safe Trust Fund $12.03
(w) Samurai Portfolio ..... SF 65.70
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $21.54
(w) SMH Special Fund ..... DM 96.70
(w) Talent Global Fund $17.02
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) $66.44
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. $91.20
(w) Transpacific Fund $42.08
(d) UNICO Fund ..... DM 58.72
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund $3.82
(w) Western Growth Fund $7.94
(m) Winchester Overseas $9.84
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd $473.28
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd $19.79
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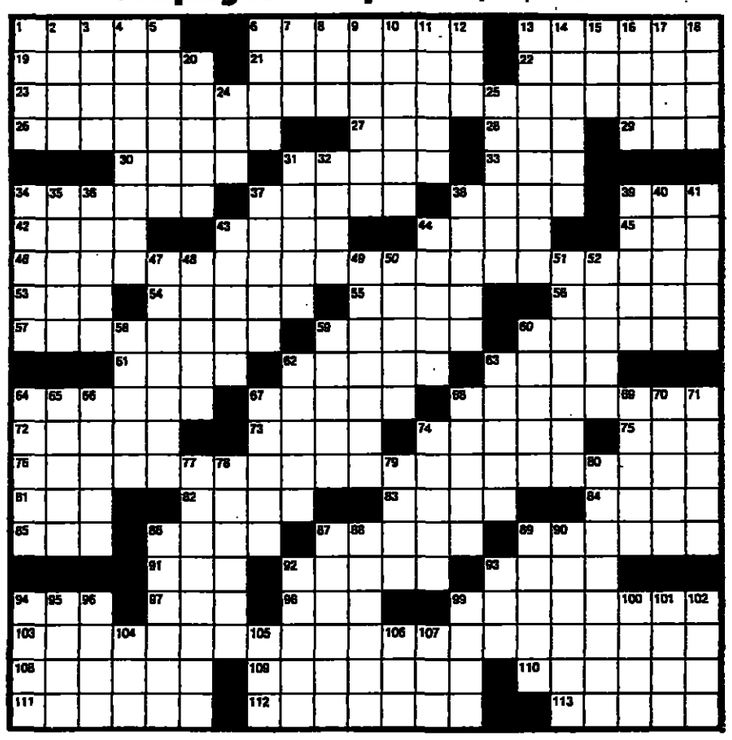
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1 Beaver or Angel
6 Finery
13 Invention of the 1830's
19 —— of quinine
21 Tuesday chore
22 Last
23 Start of a verse
26 Abuse
27 Août's saison
28 Southpaw's stat
29 Charge
30 Prepare for action
31 Sorrow
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44 Learned role on TV
45 Careless
46 Second line of verse
53 Nürnberg article
54 Young conger
55 Seine tributary
56 Drill
57 Abased
59 Like a heliogram

ACROSS

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72 Toss out
73 Foal producer
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75 Hogg
76 Third line of verse
81 Bar order
82 Shell
83 Refuse
84 Airhole
85 Yo-yo, for one
86 Severe wound
87 Penned in
89 Pageboy, e.g.
91 Giant of fame
92 Boxing is his job
93 Bivouac
94 Evian, for one
97 Wine: Comb. form
98 U.S.N.A. grad.
99 Panaceas
103 Last line of verse
108 Throw open the windows
109 Child born early in Nov.
110 Sailboat
111 L.T.A. craft
112 Damselfish
113 Emulate Juliet

DOWN

1 Compose
2 Jai ——
3 Garlands
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5 Recipe phrase
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11 Read into
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18 Network
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25 Overhaul
31 Exclude
32 Augur
34 Glimpsed
35 Actor Davis
36 Old Peking weight
37 Sharpened
38 Celebrated
39 R.I.P. speech
40 Arouses
41 Strive
43 Place for birling
44 Molière's Harpagon
47 Bequeath
48 Rot-resistant wood
49 Hotel employees
50 Journalist Hugh
51 Nobleman's domain
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58 Estancia
59 City of about 6,000,000
60 Ex—— (one-sided)
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65 Convex molding
66 Lean and supple
67 Boffo
68 Thymus, for one
69 "... miner, forty-——"
70 Correct
71 "Good—— you": W. S. Gilbert
74 Arab chief
77 Bric-a-brac holders
78 Usage
79 Advantage
80 Producing eggs hatched outside the body
86 Ascends
87 Grand ——
88 Arrange
89 Preminger's "In—— Way"
90 Don of late shows
92 Shelley subject
93 Hoppe's "weapon"
94 Mop
95 Bandleader Harris
96 Air: Comb. form
99 Half a toy train
100 Parrotfish
101 Finn's neighbor
102 —— terrier
104 —— de plume
105 Viper
106 "Conning Tower" monogram
107 Pewter metal

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

O	C	T	E	T		S	P	L	I	T		S	E	A	I	S		S	A	D	E	N
O	R	O	N	O		O	U	I	D	A		U	N	C	L	E		A	M	E	L	E
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A	T	I	M	E		S	A	T	O	N		C	H	I	N	S		H	E	R	T	A
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S	A	R	N		F	O	R	E		M	A	N	E	T		C	A	U	S	E	S	
O	T	O		L	O	T	T	E	L	E	N	Y	A		C	O	N	D	O	L	E	
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		A	L	A	E		B	I	G	L	Y		H	A	T	E	D					
A	M	I	G	O	S		P	A	L	A	E		L	O	R	E	N		A	G	A	R
G	E	O	R	G	E	E	L	I	O	T		R	O	B	E	R	T	B	L	A	K	E
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S	S	E	N		H	Y	D	E	S		T	E	N	O	R		M	E	A	N	T	

DOWN

5 Recipe phrase
6 Estrangement
7 Bungle
8 Stickum
9 Lansbury
10 Loser to Clay: 1964
11 Read into
12 Past
13 Avenger's act
14 Spellbound
15 Hassle
16 Variety of pastry
17 *Canal finished* in 1825
18 Network
20 Madrid month
24 Rove idly

DOWN

25 Overhaul
31 Exclude
32 Augur
34 Glimpsed
35 Actor Davis
36 Old Peking weight
37 Sharpened
38 Celebrated
39 R.I.P. speech
40 Arouses
41 Strive
43 Place for birling
44 Molière's Harpagon
47 Bequeath
48 Rot-resistant wood

DOWN

49 Hotel employees
50 Journalist Hugh
51 Nobleman's domain
52 Electricity
58 Estancia
59 City of about 6,000,000
60 Ex—— (one-sided)
62 Floorboard
63 Garrulous
64 Make skim milk
65 Convex molding
66 Lean and supple
67 Boffo

DOWN

68 Thymus, for one
69 "... miner, forty-——"
70 Correct
71 "Good—— you": W. S. Gilbert
74 Arab chief
77 Bric-a-brac holders
78 Usage
79 Advantage
80 Producing eggs hatched outside the body
86 Ascends
87 Grand ——
88 Arrange
89 Preminger's "In—— Way"

DOWN

90 Don of late shows
92 Shelley subject
93 Hoppe's "weapon"
94 Mop
95 Bandleader Harris
96 Air: Comb. form
99 Half a toy train
100 Parrotfish
101 Finn's neighbor
102 —— terrier
104 —— de plume
105 Viper
106 "Conning Tower" monogram
107 Pewter metal

WEATHER

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F			HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
ALGRAVE	19	66	13	55	Fair	LOS ANGELES	25	77	18	64	Fair
AMSTERDAM	12	54	7	45	Fair	MADRID	18	64	10	50	Cloudy
ANKARA	25	77	4	39	Fair	MANILA	31	88	24	75	Foggy
ATHENS	26	79	21	70	Fair	MEXICO CITY	27	81	11	52	Foggy
AUCKLAND	19	66	14	57	Overcast	MIAMI	31	88	24	75	Cloudy
BANGKOK	33	73	24	75	Stormy	MILAN	19	66	7	45	Fair
BEIRUT	26	79	19	66	Fair	MONTREAL	12	54	5	41	Fair
BELGRADE	23	73	9	48	Overcast	MOSCOW	11	52	6	43	Cloudy
BERLIN	12	54	4	37	Overcast	MUNICH	9	48	4	39	Rain
BRUSSELS	11	52	5	41	Cloudy	NASSAU	30	86	23	73	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	26	79	9	48	Cloudy	NEW DELHI	34	93	25	77	Fair
BUDAPEST	11	52	5	41	Rain	NEW YORK					
BUENOS AIRES	20	68	15	59	Foggy	NICE					
CAIRO	31	88	17	63	Fair	OSLO					
CASABLANCA	21	70	12	54	Fair	PARIS					
COPENHAGEN	12	54	8	46	Cloudy	PEKING					
COSTA DEL SOL	25	77	15	59	Fair	PRAGUE					
DUBLIN	10	50	3	37	Rain	RIO DE JANEIRO	29	84	19	66	Rain
EDINBURGH	12	54	2	36	Cloudy	ROME	23	73	14	61	Cloudy
FLORENCE	20	68	10	50	Cloudy	SAN PAULO	23	73	13	55	Foggy
FRANKFURT	12	54	2	36	Overcast	SEOUL	18	64	15	59	Rain
GENEVA	11	52	0	32	Fair	SINGAPORE	29	84	23	73	Fair
HELSINKI	12	54	7	45	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	13	55	6	43	Cloudy
H.C. MINH CITY	28	82	26	79	Fair	SYDNEY	19	66	14	57	Showers
HONG KONG	29	84	26	79	Cloudy	TAIPEI	26	79	23	73	Fair
HOUSTON	31	88	12	54	Fair	TEHRAN	20	68	14	57	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	28	82	18	64	Fair	TEL AVIV	28	82	16	61	Fair
JAKARTA	30	86	23	73	Fair	TOKYO	22	72	16	61	Foggy
JERUSALEM	27	81	13	55	Fair	TUNIS	25	77	14	57	Cloudy
JOHANNESBURG	29	84	19	66	Fair	VIENNA	10	50	5	41	Overcast
LAS PALMAS	25	77	21	70	Fair	WARSAW	25	77	14	57	Cloudy
LIMA	21	70	16	61	Overcast	WASHINGTON	23	73	18	64	Cloudy
LISBON	21	70	12	54	Overcast	ZURICH	8	64	4	39	Fair
LONDON	13	55	1	34	Rain						

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

RADIO NEWSCASTS

BBC WORLD SERVICE

Broadcasts at 0000, 0200, 0300, 0400, 0500, 0600, 0700, 0800, 0900, 1100, 1300, 1600, 1700, 1800, 2000, 2200, 2300 (All times GMT).

Suggested frequencies:

Western Europe: 648KHz and 463M Medium Wave. 5,975, 6,050, 7,120, 7,185, 7,255, 9,410, 9,750, 12,095 and 15,070 KHz in the 49, 41, 31, 25 and 19 meter bands.

East Africa: 1413KHz and 212M Medium Wave. 25,650, 21,660, 17,885, 15,420, 12,095, 11,820, 9,580, 7,120 and 6,050 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 24, 25, 31, 42 and 49 meter bands.

North and North West Africa: 25,650, 21,470, 15,070, 11,750, 9,410, 7,130 and 5,975 KHz in the 11, 13, 19, 25, 31, 42 and 50 meter bands.

Southern Africa: 25,650, 21,660, 17,880, 15,400, 11,820, 9,410, 7,185 and 6,005 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 41 and 49 meter bands.

Middle East: 1323KHz and 227M Medium Wave. 25,650, 21,710, 17,770, 15,310, 11,760, 9,410, 7,140, 6,120 and 3,990 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 42, 49 and 75 meter bands.

Southern Asia: 1413KHz and 212M Medium Wave. 25,650, 21,650, 17,770, 15,310, 11,750, 9,600, 7,180 and 6,195 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 41 and 48 meter bands.

East and South East Asia: 25,650, 17,790, 15,310, 11,865, 9,570, 6,195 and 3,915 KHz in the 11, 16, 19, 25, 31, 48 and 76 meter bands. Also for Singapore only: 88,900 KHz VHF.

VOICE OF AMERICA

The Voice of America broadcasts world news in English on the hour and at 28 minutes after the hour during varying periods to different regions.

Suggested frequencies:

Western Europe: KHz 15,345, 7,325, 6,040, 5,955, 3,980, 1,197, 792, 11,760, 9,760, 1,296 in the 19.7, 41.1, 49.5, 50.4, 75.7, 251 (medium wave), 379 (medium wave), 25.5, 207 and 232 (medium wave) meter bands.

Middle East: KHz 15,205, 11,915, 9,760, 7,200, 6,040, 1,260 in the 19.7, 25.2, 30.7, 41.7, 49.7, 238 meter bands.

East Asia and Pacific: KHz 17,820, 17,740, 15,290, 11,760, 9,770, 26,000, 6,110 and 1,575 on the 14, 16.9, 19.6, 25.5, 30.7, 11.5, 49.2, 190 meter bands.

South Asia: KHz 21,540, 17,740, 15,205, 11,915, 9,760, 7,105 on the 13.9, 16.9, 19.7, 25.2, 30.7 and 42.2 meter bands.

Africa: KHz 26,040, 21,660, 17,870, 15,330, 11,915, 9,740 7,280, 6,125, 5,995, 3,990 on the 11.5, 13.8, 14.8, 19.6, 25.2, 30.8, 41.2, 49, 50, 75.2 meter bands.

Ohio Mothers Volunteer to Show Gorillas How to Breastfeed Young

The Associated Press

COLUMBUS, Ohio — The female gorillas at the Columbus zoo have not been acting maternal enough, so the zoo director, Jack Hannah, announced that he would show them films on breastfeeding in hopes that they would ape the technique. The next day, a score of mothers offered to breastfeed their children in front of the apes.

"I got 15 to 20 telephone calls from women who said they would be willing to breastfeed their babies in front of the gorillas so we would not have to resort to films," he said Thursday.

The reason for the unusual schooling is that Mr. Hannah believes that breastfeeding may have prevented a disease that killed a newborn gorilla this summer and put another in the hospital.

Because the zoo has always taken newborn apes away from their mothers, they do not know how to breastfeed their young, he said. Mr. Hanna hopes that by the time the next gorilla is due, in spring or early summer, the gorillas will be ready to nurse.

BOOKS

THE OLD REVOLUTIONARIES

Political Lives in the Age of Samuel Adams

By Pauline Maier. Knopf. Illustrated. 309 pp. $15.

Reviewed by John Leonard

IT would be nice, especially in presidential election years, if Americans obliged themselves to reinvent their own revolution, to imagine it all over again and recover some sense of its daring and ingenuity. But they don't even seem to think about it. For most Americans, a revolution is something messy that happens somewhere else, in France or Russia or China, with deplorable consequences. That, once upon a time, they dispatched a king and dreamed up a *republic* is a sort of fairy tale, as told by the pious Parson Weems. The U.S. founding fathers were, well, so very fatherly, weren't they, and not at all like Bolsheviks? They brought it off without much ideological fuss, without a Cheka or a Robespierre: instant Thermidor.

Thus, according to what passes for U.S. history in high schools, Samuel Adams was a demagogue, Tom Paine a pamphleteer, and whoever heard of Dr. Thomas Young? The committees of correspondence and the committees of safety that made the revolution possible are recalled, if at all, through a benign haze, as if they were meetings of the PTA instead of radical, extralegal, countercultural institutions, rife with discord and status scrambles. The porridge of George Washington is poured on open sores, and we are papered over by Federalists.

Insisting on Complexity

Young historians, like Michael Kammen, Garry Wills and Pauline Maier, have in recent years insisted on the complexity of the American Revolution and the significant ideological differences between such sacred texts as the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, but they haven't yet penetrated the fat-pads of high school thinking. Maier, professor of history at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, gave us in 1972 "From Resistance to Revolution," a work of shimmering intelligence, and still my own children are taught the same old version of tea and sympathy.

In "The Old Revolutionaries," Maier looks at some of the people, the diverse subversives, on whose shoulders the founding fathers stood. Sam Adams of Boston, far from being a demagogue, came late to the cause of independence, abhorred violence except as a last resort, disdained social rank and financial favor, refused to advance the cause of his own son and sounds more like a cross between John Calvin and Tammany Hall than he does Robespierre. Isaac Sears of Manhattan loved money and was unloved by the better class of people; New York would have knuckled under to King George without him.

Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Md., was actually a Roman Catholic in a state that discriminated programmatically against Catholics, and yet became the "First Citizen" by arguing anonymously in the newspapers for what amounted to sedition. Richard Henry Lee of the many Virginia Lees, later to include Robert E., was an alienated aristocrat, a favor-seeker and a passionate admirer of a New England he had never seen.

Dr. Thomas Young was everywhere — in the Hudson Valley, in Philadelphia, in Boston — back when doctors didn't get the respect they now think they deserve. He invented the name of the state of Vermont. He also hated landlords. Josiah Bartlett of Kingston, N.H., was a farmer before and after his years of service in the Continental Congress. He is represented here in an astonishing "interlude," which consists of letters to and from his wife, letters of uncommon and moving grace.

Were these men American "Jacobins"? Is that why their contributions tend to be forgotten or dismissed or distorted? Maier says yes and no. Yes, they were noisy democrats, disposed to suspect the arbitrariness of authority and energetic enough to subvert that authority. And yet, with the possible exception of Dr. Young, it never occurred to any of them to question the concept of private property. They indulged their radicalism in short pants. And Young himself subscribed to a kind of elitism; he wanted doctors to be taken more seriously than other people were.

Nevertheless, those of them who lasted long enough had their misgivings about the reconstitution of authority in the 1780s. Did they fight a revolution only to substitute one strong executive for another? Where was the breathing room? "One revolution is enough in any lifetime," says Maier. She is perhaps too sanguine on contemplating the second revolution that gave us "order and submission" after the original "resistance."

But throughout she is subtle. These capsule biographies remind us of motive and passion and denial. A Charles Carroll, illegitimate and tyrannized, still loved his implausible father; it was another father he helped to kill before lassitude retired him. A Young anticipated the hero of Beaumarchais' "The Marriage of Figaro." A Sam Adams sacrificed himself and refused a penny of payment.

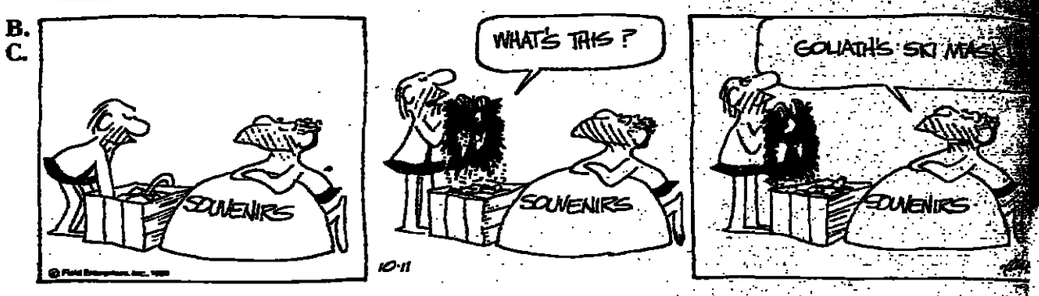
And throughout, Maier is crafty. Her prose takes on an 18th-century edge and flourish. Her revolutionaries, "out of time" and "out of place," twitch with ambitions and dreams and repressions. This elegant book reacquaints us with the nuances of the origin of the United States. We kill old fathers and invent new ones; that's what revolution has always been about. Where, then, are the subversive mothers?

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

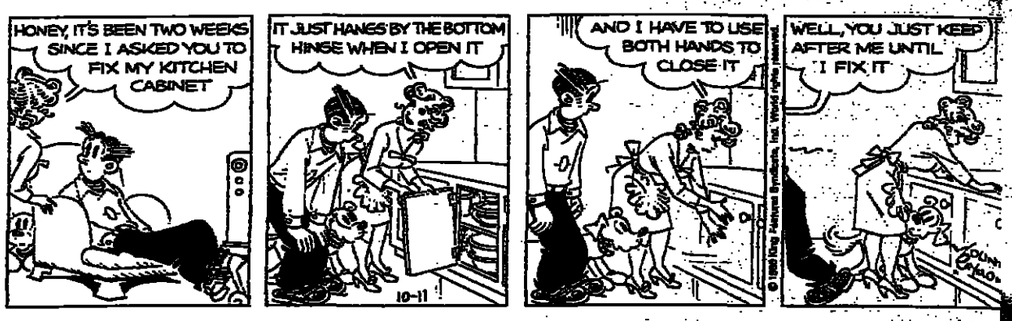
PEANUTS



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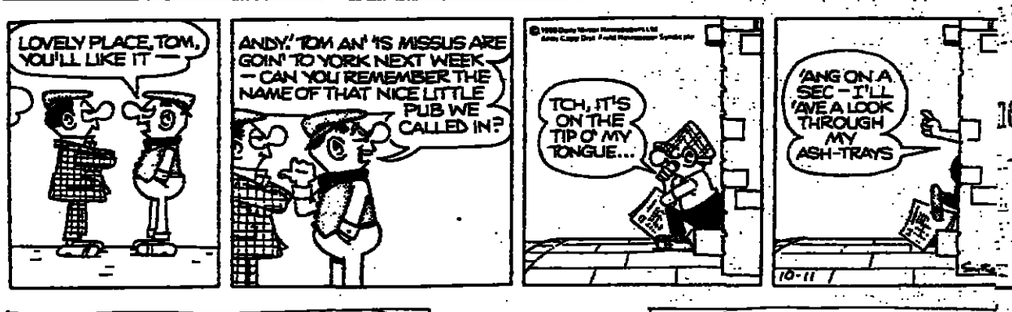
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BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



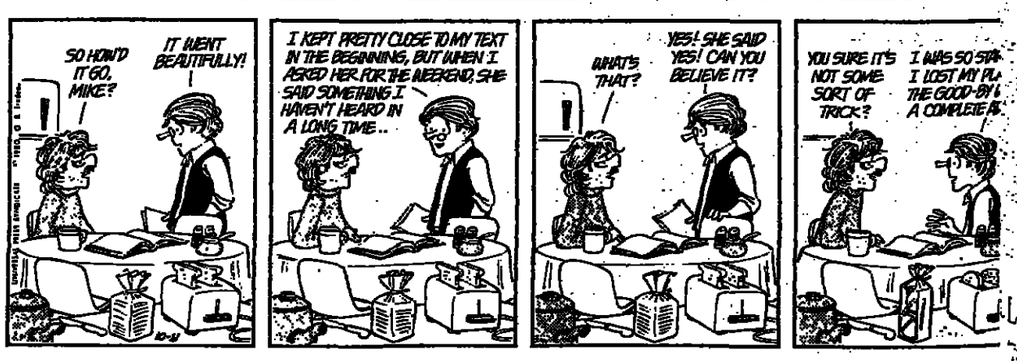
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TEAHB

DISAT

MIBBIE

TUKJEN



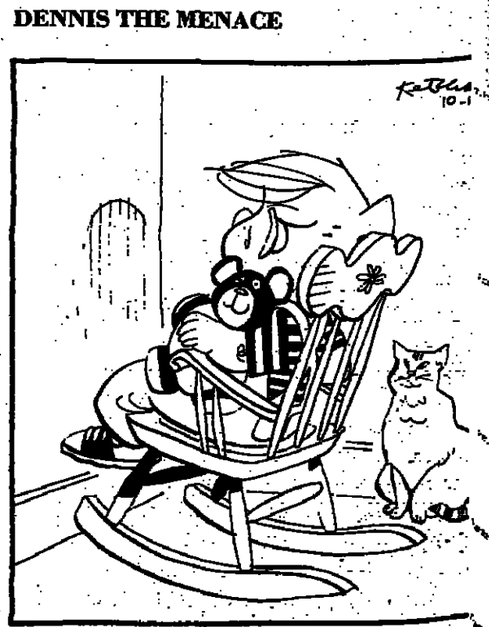
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: ____ A ____ AT IT

(Answers Monday)

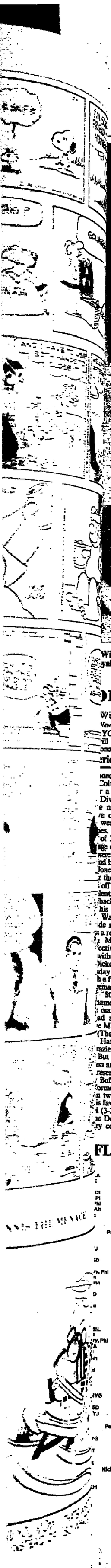
Yesterday's Jumbles: MAUVE PLAIT FIESTA SUBMIT
Answer: "What keeps the moon from falling down?" —"ITS BEAMS"

DENNIS THE MENACE



Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Boulevard Ney 75018 Paris.

هولغا من الأصل





United Press International

Willie Randolph, trying to score from first on Bob Watson's 8th-inning double, collides with Royal catcher Darrell Porter. Relay throw home came from George Brett; Randolph was out.

Quisenberry Preserves Victory for Leonard

Royals Win, 3-2, Go 2-Up on Yankees

By Ross Newhan
Los Angeles Times Service

KANSAS CITY, MO. — The team known as the Misses of October moved within one game Thursday night of getting their revenge and redemption against Mr. October and his New York teammates.

Kansas City defeated the Yankees, 3-2, as Dennis Leonard matched the tenacity displayed by Larry Gura in Wednesday's opener and Dan Quisenberry proved again that his Peggy Lee fastball ("Is That All There Is?") is good enough.

Big Pitches

Quisenberry, who saved 33 games with the sidearm sinker, left the Yankees with that sinking feeling as he got Craig Nettles to ground into a game-ending double play with the potential tying and winning runs on base, preserving the resolute effort by Leonard.

The box score will show a "W" for the starter and an "S" for the reliever, but this was a game in which the Royals also got significant pitches from left fielder Willie Wilson and third baseman George Brett, who combined with catcher Barrell Porter on a relay that cut down the would-be tying run in the eighth.

A crowd of 42,633 saw the Royals, losers to the Yankees in the American League playoffs of 1976, '77 and '78, take a 2-0 lead in the best-of-five series. Kansas City won four of six games in Yankee Stadium this year and will go to work there with the knowledge that no team has blown a 2-0 lead in the divisional playoffs' 11-year history.

We felt we had the best team going in," Porter said in the emotional Royal clubhouse. "And we're proving it."

The Royals have contended that their eight of 12 regular-season victories proved to the Yankees that this is a different year and a different team, a belief that reserve Pete LaCock expressed in a different way after Quisenberry had coaxed Nettles to ground into the double play.

'Two Years Ago, . . .'

"Two years ago," LaCock said, "Nettles would have hit a three-run homer." And two years ago the Royals might not have displayed precision on the eighth inning relay that maintained their one-run lead.

Leonard had two outs, Willie Randolph on first and a 1-2 count on Bob Watson when Watson drilled a double into the left field corner.

The ball took a bounce and caromed off the wall near the foul pole, rebounding directly to Wilson, who wheeled and threw a rainbow over the head of the primary relay man, shortstop U.L. Washington.

"The ball came off the wall so hard," Wilson said, "that it handcuffed me. I was trying to get rid of it as fast as I could, to throw it to an area where I thought the relay man might be. The ball had taken an ideal bounce but it was not something I actually anticipated. It could just as well have hit the protective padding and gone the other way."

Manager Jim Frey said his outfielders are taught to throw the ball high, to throw as Wilson did, "since it gives one of two men a chance to handle it — the shortstop who goes deep or the third baseman who serves as a trailer."

Trailer Brett caught Wilson's throw on the fly and knew by the roar of the crowd that Randolph had gotten the go-ahead. Brett turned and delivered what he called the throw of his life.

In the Dark

"I had no idea where Randolph was," Brett said. "I just threw it as hard as I could."

Porter made the catch an instant before Randolph crashed into him. It was a jolting collision but Porter held onto the ball. He also smiled later and said: "If I wanted play football I'd have gone to college."

There were no smiles in the Yankee clubhouse.

Had third base coach Mike Ferraro held Randolph, the Yankees would have had runners at second and third with Reggie Jackson at bat. Jackson, Frey said, would have been walked intentionally, loading the bases and leaving righthander Leonard to deal with the left-handed Oscar Gamble.

"It was a gamble to send him," Jackson said, "but we haven't had a hell of a lot of offense. There was no chance I would get to hit and it's easy to second-guess. I think Ferraro made the best decision he could have."

Manager Dick Howser agreed. "You've got to take the chance" with two outs and a runner of Randolph's speed, he said.

Ferraro said Randolph was halfway toward third when Wilson fielded the ball. He said he made the decision to send him when he saw the throw miss the first cutoff man. He said the key to the play was the fact that Randolph, who stole 30 bases during the season, missed a steal sign.

"Had he been going," Ferraro said, "he would have scored easily."

Willie Disagrees

Randolph disputed that, in part, saying he runs on his own and has no steal sign. He said he was going on the pitch but that his back foot slipped as he took off from first, prompting him to stop. He said he was actually taking a step back toward the base when Watson made contact.

"I still thought I had a good chance to make it when the ball was hit," he said. "I was digging and running with my head down when I got to third I didn't know where the ball was. I was in full gear. He could have held me, but I didn't expect him to."

"When the ball was hit," the Kansas City manager said, "I thought it would be a double with Randolph held at third. Wilson is the fastest man in the game and his speed allows him to get in position quickly to field the ball. I've seen that type of hit a dozen times this year and each time they held the runner because Willie got to the ball so quickly."

It was a turning point play, Brett said, "Because if they had gotten the run, we just might have been intimidated, we just might have started doubting."

It didn't come to that, but it did come to Quisenberry, a reliever of the sort the Royals lacked in their three previous confrontations with the Yanks.

Reggie Frustrated

Jackson, two-for-nine in the series and frustrated by the Royals' refusal to give him a pitch he can pull ("It's either slap the ball to left or forget it"), opened the ninth with a single, the seventh hit off Leonard, who walked one and struck out eight.

The call went out to Quisenberry, the ground-ball specialist who struck out only 29 batters in 75 appearances.

The righthander popped up Gamble but yielded a line single to left by Rich Cerone, putting runners at first and second.

Quisenberry then got his grounder. Nettles hit it at second baseman White, who was momentarily handcuffed ("I had a mini-heart murmer," Quisenberry said), Cerone was on top of shortstop Washington when White's throw arrived, but Washington got the throw away, nailing Nettles.

The Royals got what they needed in the third inning, when Rudy May, who had not lost since July 26 and the league leader in ERA (2.46), permitted all three of the winners' runs; they came on four of the only six hits May allowed while going the distance.

'My Only Mistake'

Porter and White singled and Wilson scored them with a triple to the right-field corner. He hit a fast ball May said was right where he wanted it. Washington followed with a double ("a hanging curve and my only mistake," said May) to left-center, scoring Wilson with the run that proved decisive.

Leonard, a workhorse who led the league in starts (38) and won 20 games for the third time in the last four years, was scored on only in the fifth.

Nettles, playing in his only his third game since missing 65 with hepatitis, hit a towering drive to right. John Wathan backpeddled, leaped high and just missed the catch as the ball caromed off the top of the padding toward centerfielder Amos Otis.

Nettles, weakened by the loss of 15 pounds, still managed to beat Otis's throw home, flopping headfirst with the first inside-the-park homer in playoff history and the first of his 281 homers as a pro.

An ensuing walk and double by Randolph made it 3-2, which is as close as Leonard, a loser in three of four previous playoff decisions, and Quisenberry allowed.

The Yankees dressed quietly later as Jackson conceded that it looks bad — "While we now have the home field advantage, it's tough to win three in a row anywhere. But we're not quitting, there's too much class here. We lost the first two games of the '78 World Series to the Dodgers and then won four straight."

Owner George Steinbrenner, who chastised Jackson and others after Wednesday's loss, paced the clubhouse, kicking towels and spouting angry epithets.

Jackson shook his head: "I wonder who the hell he'll blame this time."

Red Smith

Ghosts of Phillie Playoffs Past

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The semifinals in the baseball tournament for the championship of North America continued Thursday in new locations, with the American League playoffs moving from the parklike setting of Kansas City's Harry S Truman Sports Complex to the desolation of the East Bronx and the National League matches seeking cover in Houston's stately pleasure dome.

For the Phillies, a fourth pennant playoff in five years didn't escape to the boondocks and creep indoors a moment too soon. There is no proof that they would have been lynched had they stayed in Philadelphia, but the mood at home suggested it.

Having opened the series with their first post-season victory at home in 65 years, the champions of the National League East behaved as though their mission were accomplished. Squandering their fortune with prodigal hand, the wastrels of Rittenhouse Square blew the second match to the Houston Astros, 7-4 in 10 innings.

Prodigality

Out of their last 10 hits, they got two runs. In the last six innings they left 12 runners on base, making a total of 14 for the game. Twice they had the bases filled with one out and did not score.

Once the best ballplayer on their side, Mike Schmidt, stared with loathing at a third strike, ending an inning with three playmates on base and his bat on his shoulder. Once they got three singles in a row for the winning run, but the winning run stopped at third base and died there.

They seem haunted by the ghosts of playoffs past, and that may be the case. In 1976 they won a half-championship and stopped cold, losing the pennant to the Cincinnati Reds in three straight. Half-champions again in 1977, they won the first playoff game in Los Angeles and lost the next three. On a third chance in 1978, they lost twice at home, won again in Los Angeles and then gave in.

With this series tied at one victory each, they must win two out of three in the Astrodome or surrender. If they lose the pennant for the fourth time — and it is difficult to see how a team could lose as they lost Wednesday night and still win a pennant — there is no telling what might happen to a great franchise.

Playing Fields

"On the whole," W.C. Fields wrote for his own epitaph, "I'd rather be in Philadelphia."

"First prize," the Astros and Dodgers were told last Monday when they played off for the championship of the National League West, "is a trip to Philadelphia."

The jokes live on and on, and so does the patience of the longest-suffering sports fans in North America. A few years back, the Philadelphia Flyers won the Stanley Cup in hockey, twice. In the 1960s, the Philadelphia '76ers took the championship of the National Basketball Association. Hardly 20 years have passed since the Philadelphia Eagles last ruled professional football.

The Phillies struggled from 1883 to 1915 to win their first pennant and from 1915 to 1950 to win their second and last. They have never won a World Series.

It has been said that there are players on the team who dislike their manager, Dallas Green, so intensely they don't want to see him win. Green is a big, amiable, bull-throated and blunt loyalist trying to do a job for the organization that has employed him for a quarter of a century. He seems to be uninterested in personal glory, wanting only to succeed at what he is doing and to retire to more congenial work behind a desk.

Anybody who would let him down is bush.

As for the Houston Astros, they are perhaps the most unlikely candidates ever to stand within two victories of a World Series. They nibble their victims to death. It has been said that they reflect the personality of their manager, Bill Virdon — quiet, orderly, disciplined and successful.

Having lost the first game, 3-1, the Astros were losing the second, 2-1, when their starting pitcher, Nolan Ryan, reached his turn at bat in the seventh inning. There were two out with nobody on base, so Virdon let Ryan bat for himself and he stood there and got a base on balls. Terry Puhl then sliced a double to right and Ryan, running like Ichabod Crane, got home with the tying run.

In the home seventh, two singles and an intentional pass filled the bases with one out. Bake McBride struck out on three pusillanimous swings. Then Mike Schmidt took the third strike.

In the eighth after Joe Morgan's double and Jose Cruz's single had produced the first earned run off the Philadelphia relief star, Tug McGraw, in 16 games, Garry Maddox tied the score again by singling a run home. That run was all the Phillies got out of two hits, an intentional base on balls and a sacrifice.

Thus the score was still 3-all when McBride, Schmidt and Lonnie Smith fitted singles together in the ninth. There was no valid reason why McBride, running from second base, shouldn't have scored the winning run on Smith's single, except that Lee Elia, the third-base coach, stopped him there.

With only one out, Elia felt it wrong to gamble on an attempt to score. He had time to rethink that decision while Houston was scoring four times in the 10th.



Associated Press

Graig Nettles slides in with the first inside-the-park home run in major-league playoff history. Nettles was in Yankees' lineup for only the third time since he was stricken with hepatitis July 23.

ones-Led Colts to Face Undefeated Bills

William N. Wallace
New York Times Service

YORK — The following ill be played this week in onal Football League:

erican Conference

ore (3-2) at **Buffalo** (5-0) Colts and the Bills, one or r a fifth-place team in the Division the last four sea- e now formidable squads e overcome longtime de- weaknesses. In winning es, Buffalo has scored an of 24 points and allowed ge of 15. Baltimore's only ere to Pittsburgh by 3 nd Houston by 5.

Jones runs an excellent of- r the Colts, one that keeps off balance because of the dents of the small but rug- back, Joe Washington. In his size, 5-feet-10 and 180 Washington is an excel- ide runner, and a big-play a receiver.

Mike McCormack had ectively alternating Wash- with the big, fast rookie, ickey. Dickey broke a fin- day but will attempt to a flexible cast.

rmack introduced a new Sunday, a 240-pound amed Marvin Sims.

matchups, the Bills come ad at the corners, where e Mario Clark and Charlie (The Colt cornerbacks are Hatchett, a rookie, and raziel, in his first year as a But the Bills' free safeties, on and Rod Kush, went on reserve this week, and so Buffalo signed Bill Simp- former Ram who has not n two years. He will start. is favored by 3 points.

(3-2) at **New England** (4- e Dolphins' inexperienced ry could not stand up to

Bert Jones's passing and faces a similar problem Sunday. The best choice is to double-cover the Patriots' dangerous wide receivers, Harold Jackson and Stanley Morgan, and risk single coverage on the tight ends and backs. New England by 7.

Cincinnati (1-4) at **Pittsburgh** (4-1) — The Steelers have had 15 turnovers, of which six came in the loss to the Bengals three weeks ago. With Lynn Swann and John Stallworth hurt, the wide receivers will be Jim Smith and Theo Bell. They are good, too. The Bengals do not complete many passes, partly because the premier receiver, Isaac Curtis, has been injured. His status for this weekend is doubtful. Pittsburgh by 13½.

Cleveland (2-3) at **Seattle** (3-2) — To their astonishment, the Seahawks gave up only 7 points in their last two games, and Bill Gregory, the defensive end, says this is a turning point. Brian Sipe's potent Cleveland offense will be a true test. The team that can establish ball-control should win. Seattle by 3½.

Houston (3-2) at **Kansas City** (1-4) — Earl Campbell is not entirely well and neither are the Oilers. Ken Stabler threw 50 passes in the last game, and that's not Houston's style. The Chiefs plug away with a small offense and a big defense. Houston by 5.

San Diego (4-1) at **Oakland** (2-3) — The Chargers say they beat themselves against Buffalo. Once they punted on third down; "I thought it was fourth down," said Coach Don Coryell. With Dan Pastorini out with a broken leg, Jim Plunkett will start at quarterback for the Raiders, who lost to the Chargers by 6 points a month ago. San Diego by 5½.

National Conference

Philadelphia (4-1) at **Giants** (1-4) — Wilbert Montgomery, the Eagles' slashing halfback, is fit this week and that is not good news for the Giants. Their abysmal offense keeps the defense on the field too long. Philadelphia by 7½.

Los Angeles (3-2) at **St. Louis** (2-3) — The Ram offense has size and speed, but Cardinal Coach Jim Hanifan says the outcome will depend on how well St. Louis protects its passer, Jim Hart, from the Ram rush. The Cardinals are not to be underestimated. Los Angeles by 3.

San Francisco (4-1) at **Dallas** (4-1) — The 49ers are coming down to earth. Coach Bill Walsh will use two quarterbacks, Steve DeBerg and Joe Montana. They can move the ball. Dallas by 9½.

Green Bay (2-3) at **Tampa Bay** (2-3) — Coach John McKay says that, in their last game, the Buccaneers set back Monday night football by 2,000 years. Since neither side has much of an offense; the game could be a scoreless tie. The Packers have dropped Chester Marcol. The new kicker is Tom Birney, who also kicked when Marcol was injured late last season. Tampa Bay by 7.

New Orleans (0-5) at **Detroit** (4-1) — Archie Manning will start for the Saints and go as far as he can. He has a sore passing arm and Guy Benjamin is the backup. The Lions already have a two-game lead over others in their division. Detroit by 11½.

Chicago (2-3) at **Minnesota** (2-3) — In their last outing, the Bears helped to set back Monday night football those 2,000 years. The Vikings beat the Bears by 20 points three weeks ago when Tommy Kramer had a big passing game. Minnesota seldom bothers with running plays; pass completions come hard for Chicago. Minnesota by 2½.

Interconference

Jets (0-5) at **Atlanta** (3-2) — The Jets have used up much of their full complement of running backs. The shaky defense, without an effective pass rush, once more faces an excellent passer in Steve Bartkowski. The Falcons have a fierce pass rush with 16 sacks. Atlanta by 7.

Monday Night

Washington (1-4) at **Denver** (2-3) — The Broncos are the better team although opponents have hurt their once strong defense by passing at a rate of almost 250 yards a game. When John Riggins went home to Kansas last July, saying he did not want to play anymore, the Redskin season just about ended. At least many of the players feel that way. Denver by 6½.

FL Leaders

	Att.	Comp.	Yards	Avg.	TD
Passers					
	98	70	958	9.78	8
	114	72	961	9.57	9
	138	92	1126	8.16	9
DI	122	69	1074	8.80	7
PI	131	74	1254	9.57	12
Phl	139	83	1174	8.45	11
Atl	133	72	1014	7.62	9
	108	61	790	7.50	6
	168	99	1210	7.20	9
	156	90	1201	7.70	8

Pass Receivers	No.	Yards	Avg.	TD
	41	467	11.4	2
	36	310	8.6	3
	31	229	7.4	2
SD	28	402	14.4	5
	27	356	13.2	2
ry, Phl	25	176	7.0	1
n	25	161	6.4	0
nn	23	419	18.2	3
	23	417	18.1	3
D	23	333	14.5	4
	23	311	13.5	4
u	23	261	11.3	1

Rushers	No.	Yards	Avg.	TD
	108	560	5.2	5
	96	492	5.1	3
	105	480	4.6	1
ry, Phl	86	441	5.1	4
VA	84	381	4.5	5
	101	376	3.7	6
	65	356	5.5	2
	88	346	3.9	2
	91	331	3.6	2
	83	327	3.9	2

Punters	No.	Yards	Avg.
	28	1375	49.1
	20	884	44.2
SD	25	1087	43.5
YJ	36	1728	43.4
	22	953	43.3

Punt Returners	No.	Yards	Avg.
	9	118	13.1
FG	7	92	13.1
	15	186	12.4
	8	95	11.8
E	10	114	11.4

Kickoff Returners	No.	Yards	Avg.
	5	150	30.0
Phl	5	141	28.2
	19	511	26.9
	10	268	26.8
	12	312	26.0

'Bama's Getting Its Kicks From South Korean Kim

The Associated Press

TUSCALOOSA, Ala. — "I wanted to play bigtime football," said little Peter Kim, so he picked his team by watching television. He is leading top-ranked Alabama in scoring and has kicked his way into the Crimson Tide record book.

It took some doing for Kim to get to Alabama. He moved from Seoul to Hawaii as a youngster and until then had never seen a football. He was playing soccer for Honolulu's Kaiser High School, he recalled, when football coach Ron Lee "came down with a couple of footballs and said he was looking for a placekicker. He asked me to kick and I kicked a 40-yard field goal the first time."

After two years at Kaiser, he received a scholarship to Hawaii where his exploits included a 49-yard field goal against Nebraska in 1978.

'Hooked'

"I wanted to play bigtime football," he said, "with somebody who could win national championships. In watching all the major bowls on television, I decided Alabama was the best team. Somehow I got hooked on Alabama.

"I called them up and they told me they did not have any scholarships left and that I would have to come in as a walk-on. I did and they later signed me to a scholarship." Because of NCAA regulations, he had to sit out a year because of his transfer.

Kim's biggest thrill so far, he said, was kicking three field goals and four extra points in Alabama's 45-0 rout of Kentucky Saturday, because that game gave Coach Bear Bryant the 300th victory of his career.

"I'm so proud of being a part of the team," he said. "I'm so glad for Coach Bryant that he won the 300th. I'm truly happy for him."

As for his 37 points this season, highest in the Southeastern Conference and eighth highest in the nation, Kim said, "I try not to think about that kind of stuff. I just want to do what I am supposed to do. I just try to relax out there. Besides, the offense does a fantastic job of moving the ball. I just kick it."

He is 19-for-20 on extra points and six of eight on field goals. His missed extra point, against Georgia Tech in Alabama's first game, was his only miscue on conversions in his four years of football.

Kim's parents live in Hawaii. "I haven't been too homesick," he said, "but they worry about me because I'm the youngest."

His adjustment to life at Alabama "wasn't too much," he said. "There are not too many Koreans around here, but I know a few of them. They have invited me to eat and I enjoyed the Korean food."

Kim's three field goals against Kentucky tied him with eight previous Crimson Tide kickers for the most in one game.

Bear's Cubs

When the 155-pounder kicks, the holder is 176-pound Woody Umphrey, the Alabama punter. "It makes me happy to see two little-bitty boys running off the field hugging each other after a kick," Bryant said.

"That must be a heck of a thrill for two little guys like that, who are too small to make it any other way, to be contributing so much to a major college team," Bryant added.

In 1968, after Tennessee defeated Alabama 10-9 on a long field goal by Karl Kremser, Bryant commented, "I'm going to get me one of those side-footed kickers one of these days." Kim is his first one.

And with two seasons to go after this one, Kim should be on hand when Bryant sets an all-time record of 315 victories for a coach.

Baby-Faced North Stars in Ascendant

The Associated Press

BLOOMINGTON, Minn. — In two years, the Minnesota North Stars have risen from the depths of the National Hockey League cellar to a level of hockey that compares with any in the league.

The North Stars, who open the NHL season Saturday night at the against Hartford, are bulging with good young players, many still getting their feet wet in the rugged NHL but some of whom are destined to become stars.

Top Echelon

Minnesota, coming off a season which saw them down Montreal in the Stanley Cup playoffs before bowing to the Philadelphia Flyers in the semifinals, is being rated as one of the league's top three or four teams for the 1980-81 season.

"We've made a lot of progress," says General Manager Lou Nanne, who has collected the players Coach Glen Sonmor will direct this year. "But that doesn't mean the job is done.

"There were five teams in front of us at the end of the regular season schedule and two teams went further than us in the playoffs," he added. "I think we can look for the improvement because this is an awfully young team and maturity will make a difference this season."

Nanne and Sonmor have built the North Stars through the merger of Minnesota and Cleveland two years ago, and with impressive drafts. So young are the Stars, in fact, that they are placing themselves in a position of becoming one of the NHL's elite teams for years to come.

Consider the credentials of the team's young standouts:

● Center Bobby Smith is 22 and is entering only his third season after being named rookie of the year in 1978-79. Last year he missed 19 games with a broken ankle, but still finished third in scoring with 27 goals and 56 assists for 83 points.

● Winger Steve Payne, also 22, was second in scoring with 85 points and tied for the team high in goals scored with 42, the most ever by a Minnesota left winger.

● Al MacAdam, considered the old man of the front line at 28, led the North Stars in scoring with 93 points and captured the NHL's Tom Masterton Trophy given to the player who best exhibits the qualities of "dedication, perseverance and sportsmanship."

● Steve Christoff, who joined the North Stars after helping the U.S. Olympic team to a gold medal, is 22. He collected 15 points in 20 games played and led the team in goals during the pressure-packed playoffs with eight — a rookie record.

● Second-year left wing Tom McCarthy turned 20 this summer, but he led the North Stars in scoring during the exhibition season with nine points in five games.

● Veteran centers Tim Young and Glen Sharpley are both but 24. Young was fourth in scoring with 73 points while Sharpley was fifth at 47.

● Defenseman Craig Hartsburg just turned 21. As a 20-year old NHL rookie (he played one season in the WHA) Hartsburg scored 14 goals and totaled 44 points and was among the team leaders in powerplay goals.

If the North Stars have an age problem at all, it is in the nets, but even there Gilles Meloche is only 30. He compiled a 27-20-5 record with a goals-against average of 3.06. His backup is 33-year old Gary Edwards, but both are being pushed by 19-year draftee Don Beaupre, who originally was expected to be returned to his junior hockey team this season.

"I don't think there's any question that Beaupre has been our best goalkeeper in training camp," said Sonmor.

"The depth that we have in nearly every position makes for a pleasant problem for the coaches," he adds. "We're not long on new faces, but you must remember that people like Mike Eaves, Curt Giles and Steve Christoff came to us during the season and are really entering their first full seasons in the NHL."

With Sonmor's infectious prodding and Nanne's demand for excellence, the North Stars' baby-faced talent might just get them into the finals for the Stanley Cup.

NHL Standings

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
CAMPBELL CONFERENCE						
Patrick Division						
Philadelphia	1	0	0	7	4	2
Calgary	0	0	1	5	5	1
N.Y. Islanders	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0
N.Y. Rangers	0	1	0	2	7	0
Smythe Division						
St. Louis	1	0	0	6	4	2
Chicago	1	0	0	4	3	2
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0
Edmonton	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vancouver	0	0	0	0	0	0
Winnipeg	0	0	0	0	0	0
WALES CONFERENCE						
Norris Division						
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pittsburgh	0	1	0	4	7	0
Hartford	0	1	0	6	8	0
Adams Division						
Boston	1	0	0	7	2	2
Quebec	0	0	1	5	5	1
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0
Buffalo	0	1	0	3	4	0

Thursday's Results

Philadelphia 7, Pittsburgh 4 (Barber 2 (2), Preston 2 (2), Hill 2 (2), Wilson 1 (1); Kehoe 1 (1), Malone 1 (1), Stackhouse 1 (1), Faubert 1 (1)).

Boston 7, N.Y. Rangers 2 (Park 1 (1), Miller 2 (2), Sanpin 1 (1), Middleton 1 (1), McNab 1 (1), Jonathan 1 (1); Allison 1 (1), Tkaczuk 1 (1)).

Chicago 4, Buffalo 3 (Marks 1 (1), Sutter 1 (1), Preston 2 (2); A. Savard 2 (2), Perreault 1 (1)).

St. Louis 6, Hartford 6 (Babych 2 (2), Crombeen 1 (1), Patey 1 (1), Sutter 1 (1), Chapman 2 (2), Dunlop 1 (1); Miller 1 (1), Howe 3 (3), Sims 1 (1), Boutette 1 (1)).

Quebec 5, Calgary 5 (Goulet 2 (2), Richard 2 (2), Tardif 1 (1); Chouinard 2 (2), Pleh 1 (1), Nilsson 2 (2)).

The Line Score

New York	000 020 000	2	5
Kansas City	003 000 00x	3	6

May and Cerone; Leonard, Quisenberry (9) and Porter. W—Leonard, 1-0. L—May, 0-1. HR—New York, Nettles (1).

Baseball Playoffs

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Game 1
Kansas City 7, New York 2
Game 2
Kansas City 3, New York 2
Friday
Kansas City at New York
Saturday
x-Kansas City at New York
Sunday
x-Kansas City at New York
NATIONAL LEAGUE
Game 1
Philadelphia 3, Houston 1
Game 2
Houston 7, Philadelphia 4
Friday
Philadelphia at Houston
Saturday
Philadelphia at Houston
Sunday
x-Philadelphia at Houston
(x-if Necessary)

Transactions

BASEBALL
American League
TEXAS—Named Samuel Mesaon executive vice president for business operations.
BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association
ATLANTA—Placed Wayne Rollins and Tom Burleson, forwards, on the injured list.
CHICAGO—Placed Ronnie Lester, guard, on the injured list.
CLEVELAND—Announced that Mike Bratz, guard, had come to terms.
GOLDEN STATE—Waived William Mayfield, forward. Placed Tom Abernethy, forward, and Rudy White, guard, on the injured list.
LOS ANGELES—Waived Darnell Hillman, center-forward. Placed Tony Jackson, guard, and Myles Patrick, forward, on the injured list.
MILWAUKEE—Placed Mike Evans, guard, on the injured reserve list.
NEW YORK—Waived Marc Iavaroni, center-forward. Placed Toby Knight and Hollis Copeland, forwards, on the injured list.
PHILADELPHIA—Released Henry Bibby, guard. Placed Andrew Toney, guard, on the injured list.
HOCKEY
National Hockey League
NEW YORK ISLANDERS—Traded Alex McKendry, forward, to Calgary for future considerations.
TORONTO MAPLE—Reassigned Normand Aubin and Serge Boisvert, forwards, to New Brunswick of the American Hockey League.
COLLEGE
NICHOLLS STATE—Announced the resignation of Bill Clements, football coach.

Art Buchwald

The Redskin Blues — Or Losing Is Hell

WASHINGTON — Something happens to a town when it has a losing football team. The people become embittered, irrational and, in some cases, downright spiteful. Now it isn't as serious if the team has a franchise in Green Bay, or New Orleans — but when that team is located in Washington, D.C., and is called the Redskins, it could affect every man, woman and child in the country.



Buchwald

Monday morning is the most dangerous time of all, because that is when most of us still have the bitter taste of defeat in our mouths. People wander around the government offices snapping and snarling at each other, and purposely spilling cooler-water on each other's shoes. Anyone who is waiting for a decision from Washington could become an innocent victim of what psychiatrists call "The Washington Redskin Blues."

* * *

Here is how anyone could be affected.

"Sir, there is a letter here from a World War I veteran who says he hasn't received his check for four months."

"Isn't that just too bad? Let him wait like everybody else. If he had a job, he wouldn't be looking for his government handout every month."

Over at the EPA, they are about to make a multimillion-dollar decision on a project to be built in Philadelphia. The person who made the study reports, "Philadelphia has met all our standards and qualifications."

"Impossible. Everyone knows if they met all our standards and regulations, it would be impossible to build the thing. I say we don't give them the go-ahead."

"What will we tell them?"

"To appeal our decision like everybody else."

"But they'll be so disappointed in Philadelphia."

"They should have thought of that when they cheered the Eagles while they were trouncing us yesterday afternoon."

* * *

Over at the Federal Home Loan Bank.

"Would you like a cup of coffee, Mr. Zack?"

"Yes, Miss Thatcher, and you also might tell Higgins to raise the home-loan rate another point. I never saw so many holding penalties by an offensive line in my life."

"Pardon me, Mr. Zack."

"Never mind. I was just thinking out loud."

Over at the SEC, a Redskin fan picks up the phone.

"Merrill, I'm turning your company's file over to the Justice Department for criminal anti-trust violations . . . No, I have no intention of telling you why. If you saw the game yesterday on television, you wouldn't be asking me a stupid question like that."

The Department of Agriculture takes its football hard, too.

"The cotton farmers in Texas are still waiting for our decision on how much support we will give them this year because of the drought. If they don't get an answer soon, they could go under."

"Tell them we'll give them $500 million, if the Dallas Cowboys will give us Tony Dorsett and the Houston Oilers trade us Earl Campbell."

"Is that legal?"

"Probably not. But we have to get some running backs if we ever hope to beat anybody this year."

* * *

The most dangerous place of all to be when the Redskins are losing is the Pentagon. They take their football very seriously over there.

"Sir, we've just received a report that a Danish fishing boat has been spotted in our territorial waters off Maine."

"Sink it."

"Did you say sink it?"

"You heard me, Commander. I said sink it."

"But why?"

"Because Mark Mosely can't kick a field goal. Do you need a better reason?"

"No, sir, that's good enough for me."

Mary Blume

Louis Malle

'I've Always Looked for Marginal People And Situations . . . That Are Not Decadent'

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — This fall in Paris there are new films by Godard, Truffaut, Chabrol and Malle, leading to nostalgic articles about the New Wave, which these directors helped found in the 1950s. But the New Wave was never a group and there is no significance, says Malle, in the coincidence that four of its directors have films out at this moment.

"The only thing it may prove is that there's nothing much that's happened in the French cinema since then.

"We had very little in common, we couldn't have been more different. The reason the New Wave started was that our films were cheaper than the established ones. It was a question of seizing power, the phenomenon of a generation, and it had to do with the fact that the French cinema at the time was dull and routine. I've said for the past 10 years that there's room for a new New Wave to push us out, but it hasn't come."

French film scholars, who dream up the damnedest comparisons, have seen in Malle traces of Frank Tashlin, the revered director of Jerry Lewis, and Percy Bysshe Shelley. His films may resemble each other in their distanced elegance, but his themes have varied from the thriller in "Ascenseur pour l'echafaud," the love story in "Les Amants" and "Le Souffle au coeur," zany comedy ("Viva Maria," "Zazie dans le metro"), smalltime World War II collaborators in "Lacombe Lucien" and metaphysical nightmares in "Black Moon," which he shot in English in 1975 and which he presciently warned his friends they would hate.

After "Black Moon" Malle went to live in the U.S., where he made the well-received "Pretty Baby" and "Atlantic City," which is currently on release in Europe and will open in the U.S. in late November. These days Louis Malle is a New Yorker.



New Yorker Malle

"At some point in the mid-'70s I felt I'd lost it, it was getting too easy, there was nothing much to conquer. I was afraid of repeating myself.

"Paris was like always seeing the same play. Also, I think the scene here has become a little provincial and there is something about the Paris intellectual that I find a little difficult to cope with — it's as if they're in the world to verify what they know already. There is a systematic approach to everything, an obsession with classification. I don't find it very creative and I do find it depressing."

Cutting Out Paris

In his last years in France Malle found himself spending more and more time in Lugagnac, a village in the savage Lot region where he shot "Lacombe Lucien" and "Black Moon," and where he married the American actress Candice Bergen two weeks ago.

"I sort of asked myself if I should become the cineaste of the Lot but it seemed I had a few years left to explore." He is 48. So he left for New York, which he has known well since the mid-'50s. "I am very happy sharing my life between New York and the Lot and cutting out Paris."

It's not the kind of attitude Parisians like much. "If you go somewhere, you're supposed to come back. They have the certainty that France is God's blessed country. All they ask you about in America is the food.

"There's another thing that gets on my nerves a bit — the French have become xenophobic. They've always been chauvinists but now they're like French Canadians."

Malle was first invited to make a Hollywood film after the great success of "Les Amants" (1958). "I wasn't interested in making one film. It takes time to get used to a different culture and language even if you feel you speak the language well." When he did cross the Atlantic, he was astute enough to use an exotic New Orleans turn-of-the-century brothel setting for his first film, "Pretty Baby."

His second American film came about when the Canadians offered to finance anything and he and playwright John Guare went to the decaying resort of Atlantic City, then in the process of being rebuilt into a gambling boom town.

"Visually, it was stunning, nothing but buildings going up and buildings going down, old retired people living on nothing and young people coming to find jobs. For a filmmaker it is startling to have a metaphor right before your eyes."

He chose Burt Lancaster to play the leading role: an elderly mobster reduced to running a small-time numbers racket and full of memories of the rich old days when Atlantic City had what he calls "floy floy."

"I thought he was a great choice because after playing the macho hero in so many films, to see him without makeup as a small-time hoodlum was ironical and touching."

Malle would like next to do a small two-character film in New York with director Andre Gregory and comic Wally Shawn, "My Dinner With Andre," but as he says it is easier in the film business to raise $15 million than $300,000. For PBS television he made a documentary in Minnesota called "God's Country." "My idea is to do several documentaries — a Phantom America, a look at America by someone who's half in, half out." He is especially fascinated by economic change in the South and thinks Atlanta is the most exciting city in the United States today.

In addition to his feature films, Malle has always made documentaries ranging from the huge "Phantom India," which mightily offended the Indian government, to the "Place de la Republique."

"Documentaries are a side of my work that I'm very interested in. It's just great to operate your own camera, to improvise completely. It gives you a taste of re-inventing filming, it gives you a chance to return to the real world."

In France Malle's personal and cinematic elegance have often led to criticism of artificiality and distance from common reality. When he made his first film, "Ascenseur pour l'echafaud," at the age of 24 his only experience after film school was three years as co-director of Commandant Jacques-Yves Cousteau's "Le Monde de silence" and he says he certainly lacked the human touch.

"When I started I knew nil about actors because I'd been doing fishes. I knew everything about cameras and technique, but the human factor. . . . Now I think choosing actors is my strong point."

Recurring Interests

Malle's restless intelligence has made him hard to pigeonhole. The thread common to all his pictures, he says, is himself but still there are certain recurring interests.

"Half my films are dealing with adolescents, or late adolescents. I've always looked for marginal people and situations and I've always looked for situations that are not decadent because I don't like decadence but where things are changing — 'Lacombe Lucien,' 'Pretty Baby,' 'Atlantic City.' The prototype was 'Zazie,' where all Paris was changing."

Malle thinks he'll work in America as long as he can retain his independence. "If I had to become a mercenary, I'd stop." He doubts he will ever have a blockbuster hit in the U.S. and working conditions are harder. "In Europe directors of my status are stars, they're not in the States. But there's more action.

"Mass culture, which includes cinema whether you like it or not, is American, from blue jeans to McDonald's to films," he said. "So to put it bluntly, why work in the provinces when you can work in Rome?"

PEOPLE: *Princess Caroline Gets Her Divorce From Junot*

Princess Caroline, 23, of Monaco was granted a divorce from her husband **Philippe Junot**, 40, the French playboy she married two years ago against her parents' wishes. The divorce was granted by the Judiciary Revision Court of Monaco only six days after the request was filed. The court did not stipulate on what grounds it granted the divorce. Caroline met Junot in 1975 when she was a philosophy student at the Sorbonne in Paris. They were married in Monte Carlo on June 28, 1978. They have no children.

* * *

Mary Cunningham, 29, for two weeks one of the highest-ranking young women in U.S. industry, resigned as vice president for strategic planning at the Bendix Corporation. A controversy developed last month after **William Agee**, 42, Bendix's chairman and chief executive, tried publicly to dispel rumors that favoritism, based on a romantic tie, had led to Miss Cunningham's promotion. Agee told 600 employees at company headquarters, "We are close friends and she is a close friend of my family, but that has nothing to do with her promotions." Agee hired Miss Cunningham as his executive assistant upon her graduation with a master's degree in business administration from Harvard Business School, 16 months ago. She was promoted to vice president for corporate communications last June and to the planning post Sept. 23.



Cunningham

* * *

The Pentagon spends a half-million dollars a year mowing and maintaining the lawns of 22 generals and admirals, according to Sen. **William Proxmire**, D-Wis. That was only one-third of the reason Proxmire awarded his Golden Fleece of the Month to the Defense Department. He said, the Pentagon spent $1.5 million a year on making admirals and generals feel at home. Proxmire said the Pentagon's own auditors reported the mowing costs and such other examples of excessive spending as $30,000 a year for maintenance alone on each of 20 flag-rank residences, and $65,000 for repairing gazebos adjacent to 13 generals' quarters at Bolling Air Force Base near the nation's capital. Proxmire said every time a general or admiral moves out of a house and a new one moves in, the military spends up to $110,000 for reupholstering furniture, painting, and new wallpaper, rugs and drapes.

* * *

Enrique Wallenda finished the walk that killed his grandfather **Karl Wallenda** in 1978. The younger Wallenda did it on a thin cable 10 stories up at the Condado Holiday Inn in San Juan, Puerto Rico, the site where Karl Wallenda fell to his death.

* * *

Isabel Lanza, who showed off most of her body in Penthouse magazine, made a weak showing in court. Miss Lanza, 28, who uses Isabella Ardigo as a professional name, was named Penthouse's Pet of the Year, but last week she renounced her title and walked out of a black-tie dinner sponsored by the magazine. State Supreme Court Justice **Michael Dontzin** ruled in Manhattan that Miss Lanza "failed to make a strong showing and provide the evidentiary details" necessary to grant an injunction she requested barring distribution of the November issue. Miss Lanza, who lives in Miami, Fla., and Rome, claimed Penthouse is using the posed, nude pictures of her without consent. She filed a $4-million invasion of privacy suit that was increased to a $10-million lawsuit after Penthouse publisher **Bob Guccione** publicly charged her with conspiring "to intimidate, defraud and extort" money from the magazine. Dontzin set trial of the case for Oct. 20.

* * *

Dallas industrialist **Cullen Davis** has been ordered to pay higher child support to his first wife — but Mrs. Davis says she'll have to sell her jewels because the award is not enough. **Sandra Davis**, the Fort Worth millionaire's first wife and mother of his two sons, went to court last month seeking $12,000 a month in child support. Judge **Linda Thomas** ruled that Davis must raise his payments from $150 to $3,000. Mrs. Davis said she needed the increase to provide her sons, ages 17 and 14, with a Mercedes-Benz, maids and larger clothing and spending allowances. Davis was tried and acquitted of murder charges stemming from a shooting at his mansion, and also was tried and acquitted on charges of trying to solicit the murder of a judge.

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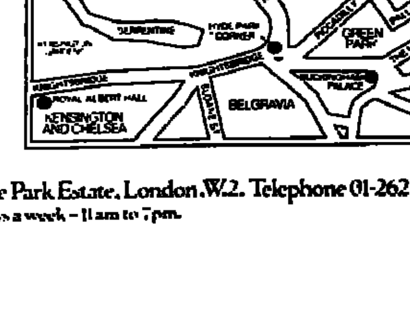
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